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Soviet Army 50 Miles From Warsaw; Americans Fight in Outskirts of Pisa; Propaganda Fails Hitler at Vital Hour

Associated Press from United States Signal Corps Radio

White Flag of Surrender

Carrying a white flag of surrender, a German soldier passes through the American front lines to give himself up on the outskirts of St. Lô, in the French invasion sector. An American rifleman covers him in order to circumvent any possible attempt at trickery.

Goebbels still silent as few officers come to fore with pledge of loyalty to Führer.

LONDON, July 24 (AP)—Hitler, to intensify Nazification of the German Army, ordered the Party salute substituted today for the Army salute. It consists of raising the right hand "in a fascist manner" to halfway between the shoulder and head.

An official German news agency radiocast (DNB) said the change was made at the request of "all parts of the armed forces as a sign of unbreakable loyalty and the closest attachment between the Army and Party."

If the occasion calls for words, the soldiers will say "Heil Hitler."

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 24— Terror has ousted propaganda in Germany.

The impenetrable wall of silence which the Nazis have thrown up between themselves and the outer world is clear proof that the Hitler regime has a situation to cope with which cannot be put down by words alone.

Yet it cannot be emphasized too often that the reports now coming on conditions in Germany are being written from the slenderest material—many of them based on interpretations of such fragments of news as the Nazis are willing to permit to leak through the iron curtain of censorship.

Churchill Conservative

Britain today spoke officially but conservatively. Prime Minister Winston Churchill, back from a three-day visit to Normandy, told a group of RAF fliers that the turmoil in the Reich was a grave sign of weakness.

He predicted that the war "might come to an end earlier than we have a right to say."

Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden declared that the outbreak appears to show that "experienced German Generals have seen the writing on the wall." But he warned that there must be no relaxation.

United Effort Still Vital

United effort, he said, still is needed to crush the German "lust for power." He added:

"No punishment, however hard; no retribution, however thorough; and indeed no surrender, even unconditional, will completely eliminate the dangers of future aggression by those two hawks of death, Germany and Japan," Mr. Eden told the Anglo-Netherlands Society.

Calling Hitler "merely a symbol," he said:

"When the symbol goes, the spirit which created it must be finally removed. . . . Hitler is a link in the chain of German war

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Churchill: Germany showing grave signs of weakness. First Page, Second Section.

American Marines go ashore on Tinian in amphibious attack south of Saipan.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

German reports announce the abandonment of Siedlce, which would place the Russian advance only 50 miles from Warsaw.

If this abandonment is confirmed, it means that the most important communications center east of Warsaw has been yielded without a struggle and the way to Warsaw is virtually left open.

All signs point to a general crumbling of the Germans' Eastern Front. Abandonment of Jaroslaw, on the main line to Cracow, also announced, means a crossing of the San River and the by-passing of the great stronghold of Przemysl, 52 miles east of Lwow.

Fighting was going on in the immediate vicinity of Lwow and also of Lublin—the former Poland's third city, the latter the tenth city, but strategically important and less than 30 miles from the Vistula River.

Russians say that in the past 24 hours more than 1,400 towns and villages have been captured, and gains registered more than 30 miles along the whole front.

Both the strongholds of Bialystok and Brest Litovsk have been more or less hemmed in, while pressure in the center of the line has forced withdrawals in the north, which allowed the Russians to occupy Pskov, near the Estonian border over the week end.

Meanwhile German generals seem to be disappearing at an increasing rate. Among the day's casualties were a Lieutenant-General Scheller and a Major General von Treshoer. Major General Doidlers of the 340th Infantry also was slain, while Major General Lindemann of the 361st Infantry was captured.

Of the other two Western fronts, the most important moves were registered in Italy, where American forces already were fighting in the southern district of the port of Pisa, within sight of the famous Leaning Tower.

In the center of the line, Allied forces were pushing on north of Arezzo and Poggibonsi to within 12 miles of Florence, central anchorage of the German "Gothic Line." In some sectors Allied tanks were emerging from the mountains into fertile farm land where maneuvering will be easier.

The Normandy battle seems to be still held up for various reasons, and some discontent is being voiced in Britain that General Montgomery has made so little use of the break through the German lines around Caen. The weather has remained continuously unfavorable. Another reason is thought to be a strengthening of German resistance indicated by the presence in Normandy of Gen. Joseph Dietrich, one of Russia's "war criminals" charged with atrocities at Kharkov, who is commanding a powerful SS Panzer corps.

Meanwhile, Allied airmen scored a new achievement by sending large numbers of strafing P-38 fighters from Italian bases to attack Romanian oil centers and land in Russia. The RAF during the night had launched a major raid on Kiel.

In the Pacific, American Marines landed on Tinian Island, three miles south of Saipan, only four days after the landings on Guam. The attack was made under the protection of bombing from the air and heavy shelling from the guns of covering naval units. Resistance was described as slight.

Eastern Front:

The German Radio acknowledged that Russian troops had plunged within 50 miles of War-

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Antis Hold Roosevelt Key; Czech Liberation Decree; Vets Seek School Courses

The World's Day—July 24, 1944

Bay State: Anti-New Dealers Seen Holding Key

Anti-New Deal Democrats in Massachusetts were seen today as holding the key to President Roosevelt's success or failure in the Bay State this November. [Page 2.]

One of the most difficult labor tie-ups in New England was found today in the closing of a 600-employee paper mill in Groveton, N. H., following receipt of a directive order from the National War Labor Board reaffirming a five cent an hour increase retroactive to February of last year.

Recounts of 17 contested elections arising out of the New Hampshire State primary on July 11 will start tomorrow, according to Secretary of State E. D. Fuller. He expects the rechecks to be completed in two days. [Page 2.]

Businessmen of Connecticut are advised to study three R's of industry, rehabilitation, retraining, and re-employment of servicemen after the war, in a booklet released by the Manufacturers' Association. [Page 2.]

Flight Officer Forrest M. Link, Lafayette, Ind., was fined $1,000, $100 of his pay per month for 10 months, by a general court-martial in Manchester, N. H., on charges of low and reckless flying over Caribou, Maine, on April 2, 1944, it was announced today. The record of trial is being reviewed by the Commanding General, North Atlantic Division.

In Europe: Czech Exile Council Approves Decree

The Czechoslovak State Council in London has unanimously approved the first decree for the liberated territory of Czechoslovakia to be issued by President Beneš when the Russian armies cross the border, Reuter announced. The decree, which is to abolish all legislation of the occupation regime, will restore the legal order of the pre-Munich republic.

Independent news gathering will be established in France within a year after the war ends under an ordinance voted by the French Committee of National Liberation in Algiers. Meanwhile, the l'Agence Française de Press will continue on a government-subsidized and exclusive basis.

Jewish orphans, numbering up to 5,000, will obtain safe conduct from France to the United States through nearly completed negotiations of the Swiss Government, the Overseas News Agency reported. The disclosure was made by United States Minister to Cairo, S. Pinkney Tuck, former Chargé d'Affaires in Vichy, whose attempt to move the children from Vichy authorities was interrupted by the break between the United States and Vichy Government in 1941.

Bread ration in Livorno (Leghorn), which had reached a famine level when United States forces entered the Italian city, has risen to 200 grams per day per person, the London Radio said. The radiocast added that 26 supply trucks drove into the city two days after American occupation.

Swedish Nazi daily paper Dagsposten has been banned from officers messes by order of Maj. Gen. Helfe Jung, Supreme Commander of Swedish Armed Forces, because the newspaper "received economic support from a foreign country and placed itself at the disposal of foreign interests," Reuter reported.

Washington: Veterans Seeking School Courses

More than 1,000 applications for educational benefits provided war veterans under the "G. I. Bill of Rights" were received in the three weeks after the bill was signed by President Roosevelt, the Veterans Administration reported. In addition, more than 4,000 written inquiries were received.

National: Detroit Bomber-Turret Work Resumed

Production of bomber turrets at a Detroit plant of the Briggs Manufacturing Company was resumed as 3,000 strikers returned to work after one day of idleness. A spokesman for the United Automobile Workers, Congress of Industrial Organizations, said the union local would appeal to the War Labor Board unless the Company agreed to negotiate differences over job transfers of 42 men.

In protest of alleged revision of working schedules, members of the United Steel Workers of America, Congress of Industrial Organizations, stopped work at the American Rolling Mills Company's Ashland, Ky., plant. An estimated 2,500 were idle.

Irving S. Olds, chairman of the board of United States Steel Corporation, will head the National Gifts Committee of the National War Fund again this year, it was announced in New York.

Senator Harry S. Truman, Democratic Vice-Presidential nominee, said in Kansas City that he would resign the chairmanship of the Senate Committee investigating war production at its next meeting. Then he would "pitch into" the campaign whenever President Roosevelt gave the signal, he added.

The War:

Latest developments on world battle fronts. Page 1, Column 8.

Paper Troopers Win Honor Bars

Blue and gold "campaign bars" were pinned on 150 eager playground boys and girls from the South End today by heroes of World War II. They were awards for the children's efforts as Paper Troopers last week when they scurried from door to door asking families to place their paper out for collection.

In colorful ceremonies held at Franklin School playground, amid flags and bunting which they themselves had hung, the children, looking down at their new service bars, modestly compared them with those on the soldiers' shirts.

Veterans Urge No Coddling Of War Prisoners

An end to special privileges, week-end socials, bus rides and general pampering of Italian prisoners of war serving in service units assigned to the Boston Port of Embarkation were demanded today by veteran organizations. Formal protests have been issued and definite action is planned at coming conventions of the American Legion and Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Homecoming American veterans may well charge us "with not keeping the faith," said Coleman C. Curran, adjutant of the State Department of the American Legion today, who added that it is "up to the War Department to take the necessary action so that no special privileges will be extended to prisoners of war which our boys in Axis P. O. W. camps are not allowed."

"When American fighting men from the prison camps of our enemies come home, how are we going to answer their questions? The time to stop this is right now," said Mr. Curran. Many Legion posts are preparing resolutions to add the weight of the State Convention next August to the growing public resentment of the treatment of Italian Service Units members.

More Veterans Join Move

Throwing the influence of the 101st Infantry Veterans Association, A. E. F., into the fight, members of that World War I organization passed a resolution at a meeting in South Boston yesterday criticizing the "pampering and coddling" of the Italian prisoners by Army authorities and private citizen groups.

Directed to the War Department the resolution stated that the prisoners should be granted "only such rights and courtesies as are provided under international law." Continuing, the resolution stated "they have received courtesies almost equal to those rendered dignitaries of friendly nations. Could these conditions exist in Germany or Italy?"

While these developments were maturing, an object lesson of the treatment the Italians have been

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Why Did Allied Drive Bog Down at Caen? King-Nimitz Map New Blows From Guam

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, Allied Expeditionary Force, July 24—Did Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery fail to exploit fully his break-through south and east of Caen—and if so, why?

Dispatches from several British war correspondents on the Allied left flank in Normandy have been severely critical in the London press this week end, alleging that General Montgomery did not show the same daring in capitalizing the gap blown by the Allied air force in the enemy lines that he displayed in the desert.

They intimate that after a magnificent start, the much-heralded offensive petered out with a gain of only a half-dozen miles in the arc around Caen.

Scope of Break-Through

Some of these criticisms go still further, claiming that General Montgomery actually achieved in the Caen sector a break-through comparable to the German breakthrough into France in 1940 and then failed to follow up his suc-

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SHAEF Warns Nazis Against Atrocities

Recorded by CBS

New York, July 24

SHAEF issued a statement notifying officers of two German divisions which committed atrocities against French patriots whom they had captured, that they would be held responsible by the Allies, London Radio reported this morning. The incidents occurred in the region of Vercors (Haute Savoie).

"It is known that those guilty belong to the 9th Armored Division and to the 157th Infantry Division," SHAEF said.

By William Norwood

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PEARL HARBOR, Hawaii, July 24 — While United States forces continue to advance on Guam, every effort is being made to take maximum advantage of the newly acquired positions in the Marianas to keep the central Pacific offensive moving westward with accelerated speed and power.

That no time is being lost in planning future blows which probably will prove another severe test of the Japanese governmental as well as military structure is indicated clearly by conferences here between Admiral Ernest J. King, Chief of Naval Operations, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Commander in Chief of the Pacific Fleet, and members of the General Staff.

Long-Range Planning

The presence of Admiral King at Pearl Harbor served to mark progress in the Central Pacific. His last previous visit to the Central Pacific Command was in September of last year, when Midway was the United States westernmost outpost. This time Admiral King visited Saipan, newly acquired westernmost base more than 2,000 miles closer to Japan than Midway.

Admiral King said the purpose of his latest trip to the Central and Western Pacific was to confer

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Democrats Open Quarters Close to G.O.P.

By Wyona Dashwood

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 24—Evidence that the Empire State, once more home ground of both major party national standard-bearers, again looms as the premier battle front in the oncoming presidential contest was had today as the Democratic National Committee set up national headquarters in a 33-room suite in the Biltmore Hotel, just two blocks south of the Roosevelt, where Republican national offices are ensconced in a tenth-floor sweep of 22 rooms.

Instructions from Robert E. Hannegan, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, gave notice of the intensive drive that

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Train Official Gives Timely Tip On How to Make Reservations

By Leavitt F. Morris

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Three times out of three the lines to the Pullman reservation office are likely to be busy these hectic days in the railroad business, but "keep trying" and you'll "get through" is the advice of Lawrence W. Ryan, Manager of the Reservation Bureau at the South Station.

As he points out it depends on the time of day when your call is made how many consecutive busy signals buzz so annoyingly in your ear.

"If people would phone between 7 and 9 in the morning and 1 and 3 in the afternoon," Mr. Ryan observed, "it would ease up considerably on those busy signals which usually occur so regularly at the peak periods of between 10 and 12 in the morning and 3 and 5 in the afternoon."

The Reservation Bureau is open from 6:30 a. m. until 12:45 the following morning.

Many Accommodations

The South Station Reservation Bureau has about a total of 2,561 parlor car chair and sleeping car accommodations which can be sold daily on the various trains of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad and the Boston & Albany. Of course this space varies as car space is taken over or released by the Government.

Besides answering requests for space from New England patrons the Reservation Bureau has a flow of telegraph and mail requests for Pullman accommodations from cities all over the country.

In addition the Reservation Bureau takes requests for Pullman space on rail lines serving every section of the country. Wires are sent daily to scores of rail lines requesting space on trains serving every section of the United States.

Prior to the war Mr. Ryan said 16 girls were sufficient to take care of the requests for Pullman space. And even then, he said the girls had time to polish their nails or knit socks.

It is a different story today. Mr. Ryan has 74 girls alternating on various shifts. And there's no time for polishing nails!

While there are 50 lines coming into the Reservation Bureau only nine are from the outside.

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Ruml Seeks to Eliminate Corporation Income Tax

By Neal Stanford

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 24 — Beardsley Ruml, of pay-as-you-go tax fame, dropped an even more unorthodox fiscal recommendation into the laps of postwar monetary planners today by calling for the abolition of the income tax on corporations while retaining the capital gains tax.

Mr. Ruml who in conjunction with H. Christian Sonne, New York merchant-banker, issued a report under the auspices of the National Planning Association on "fiscal and monetary policy," argues that taxing corporations is really taxing individuals so why not tax the individuals directly?

Corporations are only pieces of paper, Mr. Ruml told newsmen in explaining his and Mr. Sonne's postwar program. He and Mr. Sonne then cited many examples of how businessmen were being forced by corporation tax considerations to follow practices that were not in their concerns' best interest.

"Abolition of this tax," he said, "will tend to lower prices, increase wages, do away with double taxation, encourage the distribution of earnings and dividends and do away with the distortion by tax considerations of business judgment."

Quite aware that this feature of his report would arouse a flood of controversy, Mr. Ruml never-

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This 'Mad Hatter' Crowns His Alice

TWIN FALLS, Idaho (AP)—There's a practical solution, men, to that feminine hat problem. Just follow the example of City Attorney Joe Blandford.

He disapproved strongly of the creation his wife brought home, and a few days later he walked into a downtown store, placed a hat on the counter and said "here's a real one."

He had designed it himself. It was of white satin with a ruffled brim and a black veiling bow. As an added feature, it had a "holder-on-er" band that can be worn either under the chin or under a hair bun.

Russo-Polish Rift Grows As Soviet Favors Council

By J. Emlyn Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 24—Formation of the Polish Committee of National Liberation in Moscow, announced after Russian troops had crossed the Curzon Line into German-occupied Poland, emphasizes once again the necessity for settling the Russo-Polish problem.

The announcement of the new committee was made in the Polish language over the Moscow Radio last night, within 24 hours of the report in the British press that Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, Premier of Polish Government in exile here in London, was willing and prepared to visit Moscow for direct talks on the Russo-Polish situation with Premier Joseph Stalin, provided he was assured of a satisfactory reception.

The new Polish Liberation Committee consists of 15 members to whom are allotted most of the offices which a normal cabinet would contain.

Main Posts Included

These include Foreign Affairs, National Defense, Justice, Education, and Press. This suggests that it might serve as a government in newly liberated Poland.

Chairman of the Committee and Director of Foreign Affairs is Edward Boleslav Osuska-Morawski, who was, in pre-1939 Poland, an obscure member of the Polish Socialist Party, an employee of the Co-operative Building Society, and one of the architects of the Communist split in the Polish Socialist Party.

Vice Chairmen are Andrei Witos and Wanda Wasilevska, former

Continued on Page 7, Column 3

LONDON, July 24 (Reuter)—It is reliably learned that an official communiqué protesting against the formation of a Polish National Committee of Liberation in Russian liberated Poland is expected to be issued by the Polish Government here tonight.

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 24—The establishment of a Polish Committee of National Liberation to govern Polish territory freed by the advancing Red Army has all the makings of an embarrassing diplomatic problem for the United States.

With the Soviet Union giving at least tacit backing to the new Committee but with Washington continuing to recognize the London Polish Government of Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, the situation could become one of the most difficult yet faced by Allied statesmen, it is recognized here.

Since the new Polish Committee has not asked for any form of recognition from the United States or Great Britain, there is no need at the present time to reconsider Anglo-American relations with the Mikolajczyk government. It is clear, however, that the rapid progress which the Red Army is making in liberating all Poland may soon alter the situation. This change would occur if the Polish Committee thought the time had come to ask for acceptance by the United Nations as the legitimate, on-the-spot Polish government.

Actually, the present develop-

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Loyalty Week in Boston Aims To Boost Morale and Manpower

Boston's chance to boost war worker morale will be here next week. The War Manpower Commission has obtained local cooperation, named the week "Loyalty Week," arranged for the best show of captured enemy war equipment, and planned a lengthy program.

The aim of the show is primarily to stop workers from leaving war jobs and to increase the number of women in war work. Also more men on a part-time or full-time basis are sought.

More than 100 Army men and women are coming to handle the war exhibit, which will occupy much of Boston Common. It arrives direct from Washington save for one minor tuning-up stop on the way, and has been expanded beyond its size at the Capital by the receipt of additional combat materiel.

Fifty-six Air Wacs will be showmen, taking visitors through and explaining how these Nazi and Jap war machines worked. One of the choicest bits in the exhibit will be a Japanese Zero airplane which will be flown here—with its rising sun painted out for the trip. Forty-five enlisted men will do the heavy work in setting up the metal pieces, etc.

Put on by the Army Air Force, the exhibit is called "Shot From the Sky." It will go to industrial centers with a manpower problem, where it can help morale.

The Army and Navy, the Retail Trade Board of Boston, and more than 30 war industries have joined with the Greater Boston Area organization of the War Manpower Commission in sponsoring the week. Its features are reported by the WMC to include:

Churches — A message to be read from pulpits next Sunday, the opening day of "Loyalty Week." President Roosevelt is contributing.

Memorial Service—Services on Boston Common for those lost in this war. Also one day to be dedicated to wounded veterans, who are to be brought in from hospitals and homes.

Movies—Mayor Tobin to recite

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Weather Predictions

Cloudy—Showers

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Anti-New Dealers Threaten Roosevelt's Bay State Vote

By John Bond
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Anti-New Deal Democrats in Massachusetts were seen today as holding the key to President Roosevelt's success or failure in the Bay State this November.

Headed by Charles H. McGlue, former Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, and Joseph Lee, former Boston School Committeeman, the anti-administration forces will open campaign headquarters within a few days at 11 Beacon Street.

Mr. McGlue, New England Regional Director of the fairly new American Democratic National Committee, and Mr. Lee returned from Chicago yesterday aboard the Democratic Convention Special. They attended meetings of the insurgent group of Democrats now headed nationally by Gleason Archer, President of Boston's Suffolk University.

Not Republican

Mr. Lee, who terms the anti-New Deal Democrats "Jeffersonian Democrats," emphasized today that the opposition movement is not to be regarded as Republican. He added that there is no opposition on their part to the Bay State Democratic ticket.

Possibility that the "Jeffersonian Democrats" may pack a wallop in the election was seen in the fact that Mr. Lee polled 47,514 votes for the Democratic Senate nomination running second to the Party's nominee, Mayor John H. Corcoran, from Cambridge, and beating by a narrow margin former U. S. Representative Richard M. Russell of Cambridge.

Mr. Russell, also a former mayor of Cambridge, ran as a 100 per cent supporter of President Roosevelt. As a member of the U. S. House of Representatives earlier in the present Administration, Mr. Russell was a staunch supporter of the New Deal.

Anti-Administration

Because of the Cambridge man's New Deal record, Mr. Lee's vote has been interpreted as an expression of anti-Administration sentiment.

Mr. Lee and other anti-New Deal leaders also point to the vote polled by State Treasurer Francis X. Hurley in his contest against Mayor Tobin which was clearly on the issue of the present Administration. How many of the 78,084 votes for Mr. Hurley in the primaries will be cast against the President in November no one can say, but in view of Mr. Hurley's well-known antipathy to the President, "anti" forces are counting on a large number of them to go that way.

Political observers today recalled the Albany statement of Representative Joseph W. Martin, Minority Leader of the House, who predicted that "thousands of Democratic votes in Massachusetts will be cast for Dewey and Bricker in the fall election." At the same time the G. O. P. House Leader appeared to be whistling in the dark. In view of the hopes expressed today by anti-Administration Democrats, Representative Martin's remark may have foundation.

There's Never a Dull Moment Here

By a Staff Photographer

South Station Pullman Reservation Bureau Is Humming Place

These girls answer hundreds of calls daily requesting Pullman reservations for journeys to all sections of the United States. Calls come in for double the space available.

Policy Toward India Defended By British Embassy Adviser

By Pearl Strachan
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

British policy toward India does conform with the Atlantic Charter, Sir Frederick Hale Puckle declared in an interview this morning, at the Bellevue Hotel, on his arrival from Washington. Recently appointed adviser on Indian affairs to the British Embassy, he has served 30 years in various administrative posts in India.

The policy, he said, absolutely conforms with that part of the Charter demanding that all nations be permitted to choose the form of government under which they will live. "But," he added, "that does imply a choice. What we want to do is perfectly clear, as soon as the Indians can decide on a form of government. At the moment some one is governing in India. Before you hand over government, there has to be some definite body to hand it to. You can't just chuck power down and say, 'Now, boys, scramble for it!' For one thing, it would be a cowardly thing to do."

The crux of the problem, he felt, was to be orderly, pointing out that it is to everybody's interests to see that the transition from colonial status to independence is orderly, a condition impossible before agreement is reached between conflicting parties in India.

While the turn of the tide in military affairs might, he said, have something to do with Mohandas K. Gandhi's new attitude of co-operation with Britain, he is also under tremendous pressure from his party to do something definitely constructive. Possibly his proposals, he went on, are feelers, to find out what the reactions will be. Possibly he will revise his ideas, since one of his main objects probably is to get his colleagues out of detention.

He has, however, made certain steps forward, Sir Frederick continued. One has been to admit, apparently, the principle of a separate Moslem state, a thing he never did before. Another has been to admit that Mohammed Ali Jinnah and the Moslem League he heads represent the Moslems, of which there are 90,000,000 in India.

The details of the proposed new formula, he felt, are not so satisfactory to any other party, Gandhi's proposals for a new Moslem state being less definite than those outlined by Sir Stafford Cripps in 1942, which the Moslems rejected because too indefinite.

Writers and lecturers, propagandists for the Hindu All India Congress Party, he remarked, are doubtless sincere and genuine, and part of their job as propagandists is to make the British appear as obstructive as possible, and to pooh-pooh Moslem demands for a separate state. Yet many of them have not been in India for 10 or 15 years. "They write and talk of India as it was in 1934, and the whole picture has changed."

By a Staff Photographer

Sir Frederick Hale Puckle

Recently appointed adviser on Indian affairs to the British Embassy in Washington.

School Group Applies Study At Wellesley

By Donald Messenger
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., July 24—Special techniques of direct contact with problems under consideration, developed at the School of Community Affairs at Wellesley College, are being applied this week to the current study of "Human Relations in Industry." Members of the second section of the school, now in progress, feel that they are being well prepared to apply these techniques later to solution of difficult situations in their own communities.

Under the direction of Dr. Margaret Mead, author and anthropologist, and Dr. Burleigh B. Gardner of the University of Chicago, leader of the current section, the group has been given opportunities to inquire about today's pressing industrial problems directly from labor union officials and others immediately involved in these problems.

It has been brought out that in a number of cases many well paid, skilled men and women are being forced to loaf simply because there is a shortage of help in the preliminary stages of their industrial processes. They cannot work at full speed for lack of preparation of the raw materials for them to handle. And this lack of prepared materials is due to the departure of comparatively poorly paid workers in the less desirable preliminary jobs for highly paid work in special defense industries.

Wages Frozen

In cases like this, it was pointed out, union leaders and management see eye to eye on the necessity for better pay to attract workers to these preliminary jobs. But the freezing of wages makes the needed changes difficult, so the wheels of whole plants are slowed down.

Concrete examples of this were given, off the record, of course. For the men who bring this first-hand information to the group of Community Affairs students and experts are assured that they may speak freely, knowing that the information they give out will not be circulated outside in a way which might prove embarrassing to them and those they represent. Realizing that the group is solely interested in helping to work out the kind of problems which they are facing, they enter into the discussions frankly and freely.

Surprisingly large figures for help wanted in the lower wage brackets of some mills were given. Many hundreds are required in certain plants before the skilled workers who have remained on the job, with their higher pay, can be kept thoroughly busy, it was said.

An interesting side light on this situation was the comment that it is sometimes easier now for unions to reach an understanding on a specific problem with the management than it is with groups of their own members who have persuaded themselves that they have a grievance; when investigation proves that there is no reasonable basis for complaint.

Arbitration Systems Set Up

Both management and the unions, union men declared, are turning to arbitration systems which have been set up, just as normally and satisfactorily as they woud turn to a court of law in cases requiring judicial proceedings. This approach to the settlement of conflicts by arbirtraion is growing into what amounts to a judicial branch of an economic democracy, one speaker asserted.

Migration of New England industries to the South is no longer the threat that it was a few years ago, one union leader stated. Because of unionization of workers in the southern plants, he said, the inducement of cheap labor in the South has become very much less important.

The history of the bringing over to New England of skilled Belgian, Italian, and other European weavers, lace makers, and so forth, was sketched by men from the communities where these national groups have developed their own cultures.

Tonight the public is invited to a panel discussion on discrimination in industry, at which War Production Board, labor, and other viewpoints will be presented. It begins in Tower Court at 8 o'clock.

Unitarian Youth Parley Urges World Group and Police Force

Participation in a strong world organization with a police force and the power of economic sanctions, was endorsed by the annual convention of American Unitarian Youth recently held at Ferry Beach, Maine.

In support of the small countries, delegates declared that membership in such an organization must be open to all nations with equal representation. All decisions should be made by majority vote, concluded the resolution, which was sent to the President of the United States, to the State Department and to members of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

Recognizing that "winning the war is of paramount importance," the delegates from California to Maine and from Texas to Canada urged the home front to continue top production and to resist Fascist propaganda.

They also launched a sharp attack against discrimination, declaring that "as a group we are unalterably opposed to any discrimination because of race, color, religion or national origin as incompitable with our democratic way of life."

Telegrams from the Convention were sent to the President protesting the color segregation within the armed forces and to the American Red Cross protesting the segregation of Negro and white blood in the blood banks. The delegates also urged support of the President's Fair Employment Practices Committee and repeal of the poll tax laws.

Following their international recommendations to promote a higher standard of living, education and health for the people of the world, the young Unitarians outlined an American program that supported the Wagner-Murray-Dingell Bill to extend health security to Americans and recommended Federal subsidized education for all young people of proven ability.

In pursuance of their conviction that all groups of citizens including labor would be permitted free and equal political expression, they went on record as opposing "any attempt to restrict by legislation the right of organized labor to legitimate political action."

Pledging themselves to assist servicemen in securing their absentee ballots and voting information, the delegates criticized Congressional failure to provide a simplified Federal ballot for service men.

New officers elected at the convention are: President, Arnold Westwood Medford, Mass.; Vice President, David C. Carson, Chicago, Ill.; Secretary, Jean T. Hueston, Westwood, Mass.; Treasurer, David B. Parke Buffalo, N. Y.

Many N. E. Fields Offer Instruction In Civilian Flying

Flying instruction is now available on many airports in New England, Lee Bowman, of Keene, N. H., President of the New England Aviation Trade Association, disclosed today.

Mr. Bowman's statement was made to counteract the mistaken impression that it is no longer possible to learn civilian flying or perform civilian flying in this area. "There are many airports in the New England area where civilians may now take up flying instruction," he added.

"As a matter of fact," he pointed out, "because of the discontinuing of some Government pilot training, there are more instructors and aircraft available for civilian flying at the present moment than at any time since Pearl Harbor."

Civilian flying, or flying training, it was pointed out, is restricted within a 40-mile seacoast zone in New England, with the exception of military, commercial, and Civil Air Patrol activities on Government missions, and special authorized flights.

Flying instruction is available, for instance, at the North Grafton Airport, near Worcester; the Turnpike Airport, Westboro; at Fitchburg, and the Leominster Airports.

67 Drinking Drivers Convicted in Courts

Sixty-seven operators of motor vehicles were convicted in Massachusetts last week for driving while under the influence of liquor, Registrar of Motor Vehicles Frank A. Goodwin disclosed. This was 17 more than in the preceding week, the Registrar said.

Of those convicted, three were committed to jail from district courts, and one person convicted for the second time in six years paid a fine.

There were eight fatalities caused by motor vehicles on Massachusetts highways last week—four of them children. Total highway fatalities this year to date was reported at 239, compared with 199 for the corresponding period last year.

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N. E. Units Win Civilian Air Drill

LACONIA, N. H., July 24 (AP)—A competitive drill for all Civil Air Patrol units was won jointly by the Portsmouth, N. H., and Providence, R. I., wings today as four-day maneuvers of the National CAP drew to a close.

A parade and review by the Army Air Corps band of Grenier Field climaxed the maneuvers. Col. Earle L. Johnson, National CAP Commander; Maj. Gen. Robert W. Harper, Assistant Chief of Army Staff Training, and Col. John I. Moore, commanding Officer of Grenier Field, were among ranking officers who reviewed the planes in flight.

Final registration showed 2,200 CAP personnel attended the meet.

Recounts in N. H. To Start Tuesday

CONCORD, N. H., July 24 (AP)—Recounts of contested elections arising out of the July 11 State Primary will start tomorrow morning. Secretary of State E. D. Fuller said the 17 rechecks can be compiled in two days.

The first recount of the list is a retabulation of the Democratic vote for Sheriff in Hillsboro County. The recount was asked by John Laplante of Manchester, who lost the nomination to Alphonse Roy, also of Manchester, by six votes.

C. I. O. Chosen as Agent By Providence Workers

WASHINGTON, July 24 (AP)—Designation of the United Steelworkers of America (Congress of Industrial Organizations) as collective bargaining representative for production workers at the Wheeler Products Company, Providence, R. I., was announced today by the National Labor Relations Board.

Choice of the C. I. O. union was made by employees in an NLRB election July 11, 27 voting for union representation and eight against.

Train Official Gives Tip On Reservations

Continued from Page 1

That is to say only nine persons could be calling at once from outside. The remaining lines are divided between the New Haven's and Boston & Albany's "along-the-line" stations and from the South Station's Pullman ticket offices not to mention lines direct from "Inside Information."

Work Exacting

Greatest problem that has confronted Mr. Ryan has been maintaining a staff of experienced girls. The work is exacting and requires plenty of practice before one becomes efficient. A "green girl" naturally slows down service, he said, and a more experienced employee has to supervise over her.

"Many of the calls to the Reservation Bureau, Mr. Ryan said, "are unnecessary. Anxious travelers call several times to find out if we've been able to get space for them from Chicago to Los Angeles. We tell them upon the original request that we will notify them when we receive the information. And we haven't failed to do so yet—and in plenty of time."

The Government's order that train diagrams can be opened only 30 days in advance relieved the Reservation Bureau from involved far-in-advance reservations. On such trains as the popular "Federal" to Washington space is sold out from two to three weeks in advance.

Cancellations Available

However, as Charles A. Goodwin, Passenger Representative of the New Haven railroad stated, this doesn't necessarily mean that a person can't get space at the "last minute." There are cancellations. Lists of persons "next in line" are kept and when a cancellation comes in the top name is notified.

Even after the train is on its way the Porter or Pullman conductor will discover an empty upper or lower. On many occasions people miss their train.

Despite the vast number of reservation requests handled it is seldom that two passengers are sold the same space. It has happened but almost in every case the Pullman conductor is able to "bed down" the extra passenger.

The reservation clerks get some odd requests from the public. Some ask for seats on the "shady side" or the "shore side" of the train.

"Of course we can't tell what will be the 'shady side' or the 'shore side,'" explained Mr. Ryan, "because we don't know which end of the car will be backed in."

Airlines Traffic Manager Promoted

The promotion of W. Nelson Bump of Boston from New England Regional Traffic Manager to Regional Vice-President of the American Airlines, Inc., was announced today by A. N. Kemp, President of the company.

Mr. Bump is a graduate of the Harvard College of Engineering and the Hotchkiss Preparatory School. He has been associated in a traffic capacity with the airlines since his graduation from Harvard in 1929.

The office of Regional Vice-President is a new one, combining the traffic department with the work of route development. It gives Mr. Bump complete charge of all the activities of the company in New England.

Waste Paper Collections

Boston — Business Office Collection—Over 500 pounds call Hubbard 5606 for special handling; under 500 pounds place in nearest bin.

Bedford—Tomorrow.
Harwichport—Tomorrow.
South Harwich—Tomorrow.
So. Orleans—Tomorrow.
East Orleans—Tuesday.
Orleans—Wednesday.

Eighteen N. E. Soldiers Win War Department Decorations

War Activities of New England

Fighting with the Eighth Air Force, 18 New Englanders have won decorations according to announcement today from the War Department.

Three officers received the first Bronze Oak Leaf Cluster to the Distinguished Flying Cross. They are Capt. George E. Carpenter, Jr., of Vergennes, Vt., and First Lieutenants Watlon F. Haley, Jr., of West Hartford, Conn., and Owen F. Connolly of Lexington.

Second Bronze Oak Leaf Clusters to the Distinguished Flying Cross were awarded to First Lieutenants Walton F. Heley, Jr., of Manchester, Mass., and Donald C. Speakman of Riverside, R. I.

Capt. Joseph Frisch of Vineyard Haven won the Soldier's Medal and Corporal Elliot F. Brusseau of Manchester, N. H., received the Silver Star.

Ten New Englanders received the Distiguished Flying Cross. Two of these are reported prisoners of war. They are First Lieut. Burton C. Gustafson of Windsor, Conn., and First Lieut. Edward W. Sadlon of Danbury, Conn.

Other recipients are Staff Sergeants Jacob M. Lebovitz of Hartford, Conn., Lewis C. Johnson of West Southport, Maine, Cornelius J. Crowley of Charlestown, Albert E. Noyes of Georgetown and John J. Twarog of Salem; Technical Sergeants Stanley W. Glowacz of Lynn and Frederick W. Perkins, Jr., of Woburn; and First Lieut. George J. Jackson of Brockton.

Repairs Cameras

Keeping the "eyes" of the Eighth Army Air Force clear as the Liberators strike in support of Allied invasion troops is the job of Staff Sergeant Constantino T. Giatis of Boston, who is a technician assigned to the camera maintenance section of a bomber station in England.

The aerial cameras are brought to the squadron laboratory after each mission for a check-up on damage from enemy action or for malfunctions. The Boston technician is responsible for the repair of the cameras so that clear and positive "strike" pictures are made as bombs hit important targets.

Win Promotions

Two Boston boys have won promotions in widely separated combat stations in Italy and New Britain. Private William R. Gillespie of Dorchester, a squad leader with the 34th "Red Bull" Division, has won his sergeant's stripes on the Italian front.

After serving with the field artillery in several South Pacific battle areas, Private John F. Brack of Roslindale has been promoted to private, first class, a dispatch from New Britain announced today.

Private First Class Brack is on duty as a computer. He entered the Army in 1942 and has been overseas since May, 1943, serving in Hawaii and the South Pacific.

Postwar Plans

While at the Army Air Force Convalescent Center, Mitchell Field, N. Y., Staff Sergeant Howard F. Palmer of Belmont has had time to plan his postwar activities. They are definitely headed at more patrol work. But this time he wants to wear the uniform of the Belmont Police Force and conduct his missions along the peaceful streets of this Boston suburb.

Sergeant Palmer served with the Eighth Air Force as a crew chief and gunner in a Flying Fortress. During a flight over Bremen his plane was struck with flak, crippling a motor. In landing, the sergeant jumped from the bombardier's door with a fire extinguisher to stop a fire, but was hit by a propeller blade.

Plans Her Future

Here's a SPAR who knows where she has been, where she is and where she is going. Seaman, second class, Lillian Bill of St. Johnsbury, Vt., has a successful civilian education record with a bachelor of science degree from Simmons College.

At present she is a classification tester at the Coast Guard Headquarters in Washington, having completed her "boot" training at the Coast Guard Training Station, Palm Beach, Fla.

After the war she has the definite ambition to obtain a master's degree in social work. Prior to joining the Spars, Seaman Bill was a claims worker with the American Red Cross at Westover Field, Chicopee.

Boston Boy There

Among those in the 13th Air Force who established a "first" by completing a daylight assault in land based bombers against the Jap stronghold of Yap in the Marianas islands was Sergeant Smith W. McArthur of Boston.

A dispatch from the headquarters of the air force in the Southwest Pacific states "the bombers laid a comprehensive pattern with their explosives on the Yap Island runway, used by the enemy to send aerial reinforcements to Guam and other Central Pacific outposts."

Names of 40 Massachusetts Soldiers Listed as Wounded by War Department

WASHINGTON, July 24 (AP)—The names of 40 Massachusetts men are included in a list of 1,134 United States soldiers wounded in action in the Asiatic, Central Pacific, European, Mediterranean and Southwest Pacific areas, the War Department announced today.

The Massachusetts men:

Asiatic Area

Sherman, Lt. Col. Frank J., Jr., Melrose.

European Area

Aubin, Pfc. Gerald A., Millbury.
Bai, Private Tony E., Hadley.
Blouin, Private Edgar F., Winchendon.
Brewer, Private Daniel, Millbury.
Churinski, Private Victor C., Worcester.
Eliuk, Private Michael, Peabody.
Fryer, Private Nathaniel E., Jr., Weymouth.
Herlihy, Pfc. Robert D., Lee.
Landry, 2nd Lieut. John J., Holyoke.
McLean, 2nd Lieut. Joseph L., Lynn.
Montello, Pfc. Carmen W., Boston.
Murphy, Private Robert M., Roslindale.
Nickerson, Private Warren C., Brockton.
Petrou, Technical, 5th Grade, Lycourgos, Haverhill.
Picher, Sergeant Rene V., West Springfield.
Pitts, Private William A., Waltham.
Semenchuk, Pfc. Alex, Fall River.

Mediterranean Area

Barrett, Private William G., Dedham.
Butterworth, Private First Class Paul R., Winchester.
Cardullo, Private Paul N., Fitchburg.
Carroll, Private Roger L., Fall River.
Decosta, Private Lawrence E., Taunton.
Decoste, Private First Class Russell E., North Weymouth.
Delaney, Staff Sergeant Paul E., South Ashburnham, Worcester.
Deteso, Private Dante E., Winchester.
Dow, Private Irving G., North Andver.
Faulkins, Private First Class Raymond D., Westfield.
Garlick, Private Edward W., Williamstown.
Greenberg, Sergeant Alfred, Fall River.
Kelly, Private First Class Richard T., Boston.
Lynch, Private David J., Milford.
Morelli, Private Charles G., Springfield.
Parziale, Capt. Charles J., Quincy.
Thaute, Staff Sergeant William A., Holyoke.
Witham, Private Eugene B., Warwick.

Southwest Pacific Area

Craig, Private James A., Brighton.
Parr, Private Charles A., Jr., New Bedford.
Perriello, Private Benjamin E., Boston.
Tambakis, Private Haral D., Quincy.

N. E. Agricultural Fairs Scheduled

Agricultural fairs in New England—an institution in this section—will be held this year in 165 communities, or 77 more than were held in 1943, according to the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Opening the season is the six-day event of the Bangor (Maine) Fair Association, beginning July 31. In Massachusetts there are to be 121 fairs, the largest number in any New England State. Among them are the Brockton and Marshfield Fairs which were omitted last year because of the war.

Clothing Firms Penalized

Two New Bedford clothing manufacturers have been found in violation of the national wage stabilization laws, the New England War Labor Board reported in Boston today. Economic sanctions of $4,000 will be directed against the Youth-Craft Clothes Company and of $2,128 against the Calvin Clothing Company, Inc.

Study of New Three R's Urged Upon Connecticut Industries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., July 24—Rehabilitation, retraining and reemployment are a new "three R's," study of which is recommended to manufacturers of this State in a booklet "When the Veteran Returns" recently supplied them by the Manufacturers' Association of Connecticut, Inc.

Grouping the salient features of the "Selective Training and Service Act of 1940" and "The G. I. Bill of Rights" with sample procedures already used by some of the Nutmeg State's plants, the booklet is expected to give "top management" a stimulant to its thinking on re-employment and provide it with "a track to run on."

All agencies having a stake in the re-employment picture were consulted by the committee, Charles F. Watkins of Norwich, Chairman. Auguring well for the success of the manufacturers in meeting the serious readjustment problems is the "very wholesome and encouraging spirit of team play throughout."

Pointing out that the legal phases of the picture are constantly changing, management of the plants is cautioned to keep itself up-to-date with its legal obligations. Second only to this, an intelligent, well-trained staff for the personnel division is considered paramount to the success of the plan.

Rationing Plans

Changes in the training departments are indicated as veterans who return need to be replaced because of increased skills learned in the armed forces or because of changed physical abilities. An interesting point made along this line refers to the retraining of foremen and supervisors.

"They are the people with whom the worker must live," states the committee, adding: "the ultimate adjustment of the returning veteran rests largely in their hands."

A practical note of encouragement to the manufacturer, who has been looking at those veterans needing rehabilitation through "dark colored glasses," is sounded when he is told that the greatest number of these will "require only proper job placement, plus reasonable on-the-job instruction, plus adequate follow-up to insure proper adjustment."

A final word is added when the businessmen are asked "to remove from the program any taint of sympathy or charity for the individual. He must be given to understand that he is making a definite contribution to the community."

Census Advised

Giving the management something definite to work with, the recommendation is made that a census of employees in the armed forces be made at once. Carrying this procedure one step further, it is definitely advised that the "war replacement" employees also be screened.

These two steps would prepare the management for the best use of employees when the veteran returns and is assigned his old job, or placed according to developed skills.

Anticipating the future with a definite questionnaire mailed to their employees in the service is another preparatory step advised for Connecticut employers. One such mailing has been made by a precision product manufacturer.

After stating their optimistic forecast for continued business activity after the war, this company tells its former employees that it hopes to double its employment figures of 1939, during the postwar period. "As far as jobs are concerned, our first obligation is to our men in service. In short, we are planning a place for you if you care to come back."

Close co-operation with the reemployment committeemen of the local selective service boards is advocated. In fact, the management is urged to let the local board members know that the jobs are ready for the former employees who are discharged from the services.

Members of the Industrial Relations Committee, besides Mr. Watkins, are E. E. Armstrong of Bridgeport, Charles W. Bowman of New Haven, Alan C. Curtiss of Waterbury, James L. Dunn of Bridgeport, H. H. Gulledge of Shelton and H. H. Rennell of Southport.

Mercury Hurdles The 90 Degree Bar

Low humidity but high temperatures featured the weather in Boston today and the official forecast indicated only slight relief tomorrow.

The temperature rose gradually throughout the morning and at 1:30 p. m. was 91 degrees with a humidity of 29 per cent. The humidity was 60 per cent at 9:30 but fell rapidly as the temperature rose. The warmest July 24 on the records of the local weather bureau was 98 degrees in 1933 and the coldest July 24 was 54 in 1893.

Continued warm tonight with a thunder shower towards morning was forecast by the weather man, who said it was a typical mid-summer day and that it would be warm again tomorrow. The temperature tonight probably will be in the 70s.

First Girl to Join WAC in England

LONDON, July 24 (AP)—A Massachusetts girl doing Brtish civilian defense work for the past five years became today the first American citizen in England to be enlisted in the U. S. Women's Army Corps.

She is Miss Lucile N. Hall of Auburndale, Mass., who was given the oath by Major Mary C. Weens of Dickson, Ten., European theater personnel officer.

"I have wanted to join the WAC since it was organized," said Private Hall, "but I had to wait until the recruiting opened in England. My application has been in since the first day the WACS arrived in Britain."

Governor's Council To Meet on Aug. 2

Next meeting of the Governor's Executive Council will be held Wednesday, July 26, instead of Aug. 2, as had previously been scheduled it was announced today.

The change was made necessary because Governor Satlonstall who was to have presided at the Aug. 2 meeting will be in St. Louis on that day attending the conference of Republican Governors called by Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York City.

Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill, who normally presides at Executive Council meetings, is planning to leave for this vacation next week.

Weather Predictions

By the U. S. Weather Bureau

Cloudy—Showers

Boston and Vicinity—Partly cloudy tonight with showers or thunder showers towards morning. Continued warm and humid tonight. Clearing weather and somewhat cooler Tuesday. Moderate to fresh winds diminishing Tuesday.

Maine: Showers and scattered thunder showers tonight, ending Tuesday morning and followed by clearing weather. Somewhat warmer tonight and cooler Tuesday, except along the southeast coast.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Showers and scattered thunder showers tonight ending early Tuesday. Continued warm tonight and somewhat cooler Tuesday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Partly cloudy tonight and ending Tuesday morning followed by clearing weather. Continued warm tonight but somewhat cooler Tuesday. Fresh winds tonight.

Eastport to Block Island—Small craft warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 3:03 p. m.; height, 9.0 feet.
Tuesday, 3:18 a. m.; height, 9.3 feet.

'Subway' Tax In N. Y. Called Trial Balloon

By Baldwin Garretson
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 24 — The transportation tax which Mayor F. H. La Guardia unveiled three weeks ago as one means of wiping out the city's annual $50,000,000 subway deficit is seen by some observers here today as simply a trial balloon.

They feel that Mr. La Guardia was well aware that his proposal to tax rents, mortgage interest and communters' income would stir a ruction and thus make the 10-cent fare proposal, one of two alternatives, more desirable by contrast.

The Mayor, then, they hold, could make it appear that public distaste for the transportation tax was so great that the people actually preferred the higher fare. The other alternative, maintaining the status quo and letting real estate carry the burden, is regarded by Mr. La Guardia as a temporary stopgap.

Gamut Ahead

It is quite possible, however, that the proposed levy will never get beyond the balloon stage, it was said, since it has to run the gamut of the City Council and the State Legislature before going to the voters here in a referendum before July 1, 1945, the start of the new fiscal year.

The Mayor, who may be running for a fourth term next year, has suggested that the ballot be limited to two questions: the ten-cent fare and the transportation tax. By this device, it was said, the voter could get the impression he had to select one or the other.

The referendum, which would have to have legislative approval, would provide that if both propositions carried, the more popular would go into effect; both losing, the status quo would remain.

The Mayor has not favored the 10-cent fare, although he believes it will yield about $125,000,000 a year in additional revenue.

The transportation tax, which Mr. La Guardia holds will net the city some $51,700,000, would include a 2 per cent impost on rents of residential properties and charges for rooms in hotels and lodging houses and one of 2½ per cent on commercial properties. This is expected to yield $44,500,000, the bulk of the revenue.

1 P. C. on Mortgages

It would also call for a 1 per cent tax on mortgages, to be paid by the mortgage holder—not the mortgagee. This is expected to add $2,000,000 to the annual revenue.

Finally, the transportation tax would assess a levy of 40 cents a week on all employed in the city, but who live out of town. The Mayor estimates that this would net the city about $5,600,000 a year.

When Mr. La Guardia outlined this proposal, he explained that the 10-cent fare, by contrast, would cost a family $2.60 a month more than it does at present if only one member of the family used the subway.

On the other hand, if such a family paid $20 a month rent, it would only cost them 40 cents in transportation tax each month, while if they paid $50 a month, the new tax would be $1.

The commuters were the first group to raise any objections to the Mayor's transportation proposal, instant opposition coming from leaders in the suburban areas the day after Mr. La Guardia broached the proposal on July 3. It was termed "asinine," "ruinous" and "illegal" by spokesmen from Westchester to Nassau Counties.

The chief grounds for objection was that commuters had no intention of supporting a subway system of 562 route miles, where for a nickel one can ride from Coney Island to Van Courtland Park and from the west side of Manhattan to Jamaica, Queens, the longest subway ride in the world.

A few days later the Mayor's plan was assailed by Paul Windels, chairman of the Citizens Transit Committee, as impractical, complicated, costly and difficult to enforce and in some respects discriminatory and illegal.

Pay-Roll Aspect Hit

Mr. Windels criticized the payroll aspect of the tax on out-of-town residents on the grounds that the 22 counties surrounding New York City constitute an economic whole, which a discriminatory tax might tend to impair if not destroy.

The idea of taxing rents, he declared, would mean that at the postwar renewal of competition for tenants by landlords, the latter would absorb the tax, thus completing the circle and bringing the burden back to its starting point, the real estate owner.

The Citizens Transit Committee, which replaced the Committee of 15, is composed of civic, business and real estate leaders, who have already indorsed the increased fare proposal. They plan to improve and modernize the present service with the increased revenue in the event the 10-cent fare goes through.

Royalty Attends the Circus

Associated Press

And Swedish Princesses Have One

These little princesses, daughters of Prince Gustaf Adolf and Princess Sibylla, have a wonderful time at the circus in Stockholm. Left to right, Princesses Desiree, Birgitta, and Margaretha. They are granddaughters of the Crown Prince and great-granddaughters of King Gustaf V.

200 Agencies Study Problem Of Period After War in U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 24—America's quest for information regarding the postwar period is reflected in a survey issued here today by the Twentieth Century Fund, which discloses that nearly 200 public and private agencies are actively engaged in research or public education on postwar problems on a nation-wide basis.

Of the 197 organizations included in the Fund's new directory of postwar planning, 39 are Government and 158 are private. The directory limits itself to agencies in the United States operating on a national or international scale and carrying on sustained, rather than sporadic or occasional, activities.

The private groups include 63 research and educational institutions, 50 organizations concerned with business, labor, and agriculture affairs, 17 welfare, health, and religious groups, 16 professional bodies, and eight women's associations.

An indication of the questions uppermost in the thought of America is seen in the subjects being dealt with by both the private and Government groups. The report shows 54 agencies primarily interested in international and regional problems, 45 in postwar industrial, agricultural, and financial questions, and 27 principally engaged in educational and public discussion activities.

The remainder are listed as handling questions of public health, housing and rural development, transportation, minority groups, and postwar plans in the legal field.

In addition to the House and Senate Special Committees on Postwar Economic Policy and Planning, the following Federal Government agencies are listed: State Department, Agriculture Department, Commerce Department, Federal Housing Administration, Federal Security Agency, Foreign Economic Administration, Labor Department, Office of War Mobilization, Maritime Commission, Maritime Commission, Treasury Department, and the Veterans Administration.

Tule Lake Draft-Act Case Dismissed in U. S. Court

EUREKA, Calif., July 24 (AP)—An indictment charging 26 Japanese-Americans of the Tule Lake segregation center with Selective Service Act violations was dismissed July 22 by United States District Judge Louis E. Goodman, who ruled that an internee was not accorded due process of law.

Judge Goodman said that the internee was in custody under a Presidential citation and "is under the circumstances not a free agent nor is any plea he may make free or voluntary, and hence he is not accorded due process in this very proceeding."

Five-Story Hostel for Scottish Men In the Services Opened in New York

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 24—A five-story hostel for Scottish servicemen has opened on West 95th Street under the auspices of the Thistle Gildry, an organization of Scottish fraternal, cultural, and church groups in this city.

The 17-room structure, known as the Robert Burns House, was dedicated amid the skirling of bagpipes on July 22.

Providing facilities for sleeping and breakfast service for more than 50 men at a charge of 50 cents each, the hostel includes a lounge, recreation room, laundry, dining room, and kitchen, as well as three floors of sleeping quarters.

Dedication of the house to the poet Burns and to "brotherhood, hospitality, education, and God," was preceded by a parade of Scottish clans and other organizations from West 95th Street down Central Park west to the Robert Burns statue on the Central Park Mall, where a wreath was laid by J. Noble Maclean, director of the Robert Burns House and President of the Robert Burns Memorial Association, under whose auspices the parade was held.

Francis Evans, British consul-general in New York, dedicated the hostel, and cutting a ribbon across the steps of the building flanked by British soldiers and sailors, spoke briefly of the "hospitality and friendliness which British servicemen had met in the United States.

Forrestal and King Felicitate Soviet Navy

WASHINGTON, July 24 (AP)—Navy Secretary James V. Forrestal and Admiral Ernest J. King, Navy Commander in Chief, July 22 congratulated the Russian Navy on the occasion of its celebration of Soviet Navy Day.

Their messages:

Forrestal—"I should like to extend to the naval forces of the Soviet Union, on the occasion of Soviet Navy Day, the heartiest congratulations of the United States Navy."

King—"This year the Navy Day of the union of Soviet Socialist Republics occurs during the time when the Allies are exerting every effort to force decisive action against our common enemies on all fronts. I wish to extend to the Soviet Navy on behalf of the officers and men of the United States Navy our admiration and best wishes for your continuing success."

Lyman Delano

NEW YORK, July 24 (AP) — Lyman Delano, who passed on here yesterday, was a first cousin of President Roosevelt and Chairman of the Atlantic Coast Line and Louisville & Nashville Railroads.

A native of Newburgh, N. Y., he was graduated from Harvard University in 1906, and was associated with Stone & Webster Company, Boston, before joining the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad in 1910. He was appointed Chairman of its Board in 1932. He also held executive positions with a number of other railroads.

Captains Feature Voting in Texas

DALLAS, Texas, July 24 (AP)—Two Army captains overseas are furnishing most of the excitement in the Texas Democratic primary elections.

One of the captains has defeated Representative Richard Kleberg, and the other is running Representative Lindley Beckworth a close race.

In other races, 10 Texas congressmen were renominated in the July 22 voting and at least two runoffs for congressional seats were indicated in latest returns from the Texas Election Bureau.

Capt. John Lyle, a mobile anti-aircraft officer in Italy, whose friends placed his name on the congressional ticket, evidently defeated Mr. Kleberg, member of the King Ranch family. When the Election Bureau stopped tabulating votes in the contest yesterday Captain Lyle's count was 19,121 as against 11,836 for Mr. Kleberg.

Capt. D. S. Meredith, Jr., with the Army's Judge Advocate General's Department in the South Pacific, was pushing Mr. Beckworth in District 3. Latest returns gave Mr. Beckworth 20,892 votes, Captain Meredith 17,436, and E. A. Martin, Longview, third man in the race, 2,718.

Negroes voted where they were registered and paid poll taxes.

Federal Sale Of Land to Be In Small Lots

WASHINGTON, July 24 (AP) — The Government will follow a policy of selling its surplus real estate in family-size parcels and to farm purchasers who will cultivate the land themselves, W. L. Clayton, Surplus War Property Administrator, has announced.

The statement replied in part to criticism of the surplus farm land disposal program by James G. Patton, President of the National Farmers Union.

Mr. Patton, in a statement two weeks ago, opposed assignment of the sales job to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, predicting domination of the disposal program by the National Association of Real Estate Boards and further control of agriculture by big interests.

The Government has acquired large acreages of land for war purposes which it will not need when hostilities end.

Mr. Clayton, in an outline of general policies to be followed by the RFC on real estate other than industrial property, set forth these additional objectives:

To sell as promptly as possible at current values without undue disruption of the market.

To sell outright, reserving the right of government recapture only if national defense requires.

To give former owners an opportunity to repurchase their land at current market values.

And to avoid sales to speculators or persons planning to combine small tracts into large ones for speculative purposes.

Hannegan to Call In Party Hatchets

CHICAGO, July 24 (AP)—Robert E. Hannegan, of St. Louis, re-elected Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, immediately pledged his efforts to accomplish a welding of all factions within the Party to bring a November victory to the Roosevelt-Truman ticket.

He told party workers "perspiration" was the only formula that promised success and urged them to get started at once on a door-to-door vote-wooing drive.

With a cash balance of $116,000 on hand but a campaign fund of $3,000,000 to be raised, the party renamed all of its National Committee officers and heard reports that Senator Harry S. Truman of Missouri, the President's new running mate, probably would carry on an extensive campaign while the Chief Executive gives most of his time to the war.

"I'm going to find out what the National Committee and the Commander in Chief want me to do before deciding campaign plans," Senator Truman told reporters.

Apparently in an attempt to quiet rumors that Mr. Hannegan had been using his office to promote Senator Truman, a fellow Missourian, for the second-place position on the Party Ticket, Mayor Edward J. Kelly of Chicago told the National Committee meeting that Mr. Hannegan "never mentioned" Senator Truman's name at the beginning of the race.

Mr. Hannegan started working for Senator Truman's nomination only after he thought it was proper to do so, Mayor Kelly added.

While the National Committee met to sew up the loose ends of the convention, two Massachusetts Democrats who accompanied their State's delegation to Chicago, said they were disatisfied with the Roosevelt-Truman ticket and would campaign in New England for Republican nominees, Governors Thomas E. Dewey and John W. Bricker.

The two are Joseph Lee, former Boston School Committee member, and Charles H. McGlue, former State Democratic Chairman.

Truman Welcomed

CHICAGO, July 24 (AP)—President Roosevelt's congratulations to Senator Harry S. Truman on his nomination for the Vice-Presidency read:

"I send you my heartiest congratulations on your victory. I am, of course, very happy to have you run with me. Let me know your plans. I shall see you very soon."

The message came by telegraph.

Senator Truman replied as follows:

"Thank you, Mr. President. I am happy to be your running mate. I will be in Missouri until Aug. 1, our primary day. I am at your command and want to see you soon."

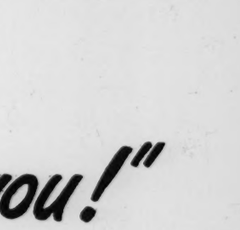
Senator Truman said he would withhold his resignation as Chairman of a special Senate committee investigating the war program until he has had a chance to meet with the committee.

"I intend to resign," he told a press conference. "I do not want to get the committee into politics. I think it has much work to do yet."

Senator Truman said he had attempted to get in touch with Vice-President Henry A. Wallace, whom he defeated, but that the latter had left for Iowa.

"I am very fond of Henry Wallace. There is one thing in all this that hurt me, and that was that I had to beat him."

STEPPING STONES
by JOHN THOMAS CLARK



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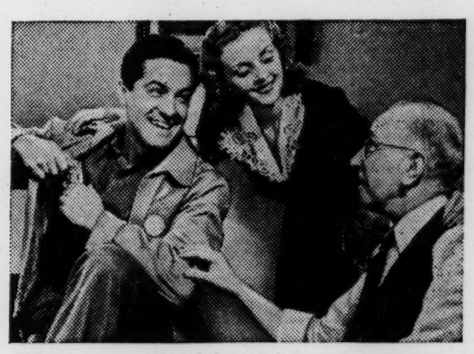
DAD: *"Well, it's happened to a lot of folks . . . and I was one of them."*

"**. . . Back in the last war I made a lot of money—just like you now. Made so much we thought we ought to live up to it. Bought a house that was way too big for us and all the fancy trimmings. We thought the big money would just keep rolling in.**

"**But the big money didn't keep rolling in.** Pretty soon it ended. How I wished then that I'd stowed away some of it. Oh, we got back on our feet—but it took years of scrimping and saving to do it—and I missed out on the biggest opportunity that ever came my way.

"**With what I'd thrown away** I could have gone in as a partner when Lew took over old Snyder's store. It wasn't very big then but you know how big it is today. Why, I'd be all set now instead of just a guy who works for Lew if I'd only hung on to that money."

"**And we didn't stop to realize during the last war what all our spending did to the cost of everything. Why, the more we spent the higher prices went and the more we had to pay for even common everyday things. That's what I mean by 'money biting you,' son.**



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Gadget Show at Andover—News of the Theater—Films and the Dance

'Bygone Domestic Devices' Indicate Early Ingenuity

By Dorothy Adlow

Andover, Mass.

The Addison Gallery at Phillips Academy, Andover, is a museum of American art. It provides during the season several exhibitions, all of which are American and none of which is conventional. Bartlett Hayes, director, has a particular talent for avoiding the dusty dullness of historical displays, for recovering a sense of the urge and excitement and expediency which prompted the making of articles of use and beauty. He cuts across common boundaries, explores and sees afresh. He sheds new light upon old phenomena, and he does it with a combination of humor and seriousness.

This summer there is an exhibition of "Bygone Domestic Devices" or "Ingenious Gadgets of a Century Ago." Two decades ago it would not have occurred to an art museum to bring all these accessories of the kitchen, shed, and barn into the drawing-room formality of the art gallery and to exhibit them with the studied grace of objets d'art. The pronounced lines of cleavage between the historic museum, the archaeological and anthropological museum are wavering and fading out.

Art for art's sake was a snobbish slogan which separated the artifact from the work of art, placed objects of utility in a subordinate rank. And yet, time would shed distinction on artifacts which were sufficiently old to be sheer curiosities. The surviving chipped flint, the ritual knife, incense burner, throwing weight, strigil, musical instrument provide a bridge to the remote past, to early usage, ingenuity, and skill.

Some of the aged objects are eye pleasing, some are informing. The modern scholar has investigated these relics which are dependable historic "documents." Modern artists, inculcated with the principles of functional design, relish the concise patterns and appropriate shapes of old things; they go farther, still, advocating the functional pattern as a basis of aesthetic design.

* * *

Mr. Hayes does not burden his summer show with a thesis. He has installed his gadgets so that they may be picked up, felt and examined. Our host invites us to look into the sturdy, wooden butter-churn, kept in motion by rockers, waggled with the foot while hands were free for other work; we may turn the handle of the nutmeg grinder; or put the clockwork roasting spit in action; or examine the machine for making shot; or probe the complex slatwork of an adjustable yarn reel; or manipulate a sausage gun; or investigate the home-made mouse trap; or admire the wooden bread-slicer, which allows for cutting different thicknesses; or wonder at the rotary, wooden washing-machine that seems so modern. The contrivances were labor and time-saving devices, and they show the human aptitude for tinkering, inventing, enhancing comfort and increasing efficiency.

Some devices appear more outmoded than others. The lamps, for example, seem primeval in a world that knows electric illumination. There is a rush light holder, a metal grease-lamp, a whale oil lamp and a "betty" lamp. The home-made matches, crude as they appear to us, were a great convenience. Match manufacture had been a cottage industry in England, and sulphur-tipped splints of wood were peddled in the streets of London with a familiar cry, "Do you want any matches?"

The "bone shaker" bicycle would be regarded today as something comical. The cow kicker rail, to prevent the animal from overturning the milking pail, reminds us of the caricature contraptions of Rube Goldberg. On the other hand, the nice little spit with a basting trough would be a desirable gadget in the kitchen of a present-day gourmet.

* * *

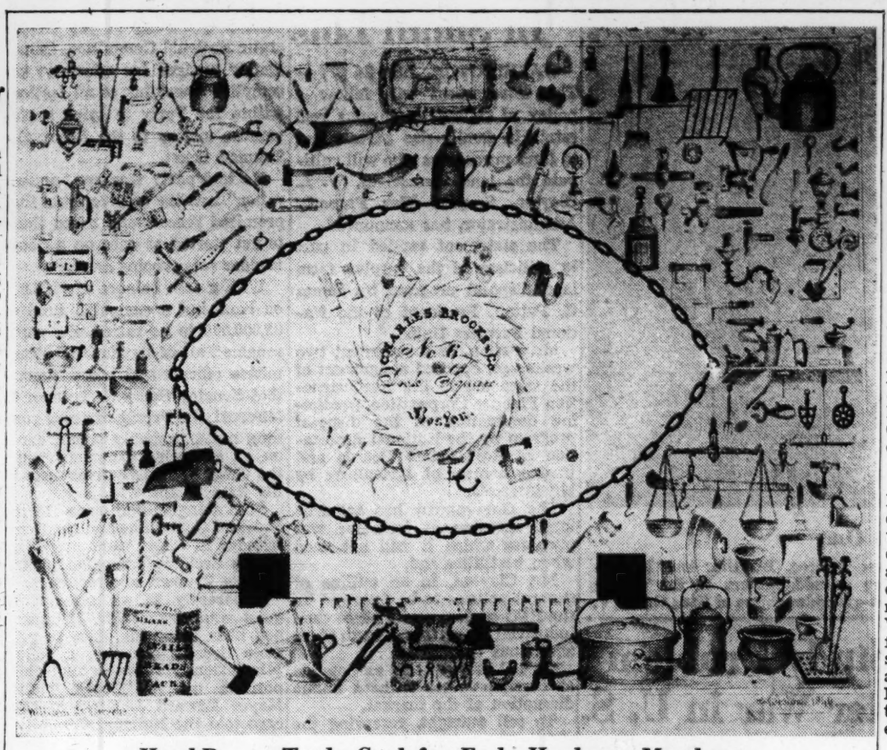
Here are a few other handy inventions of bygone days in America in the Andover exhibition: turntable apple-parer, "improved" flour sifter, beefsteak incisor, wooden lemon-squeezer, mechanical food chopper, tool to press seeds from raisins, meat vise, bentwood stirrup, rocking stilts, sap buckets and shoulder yoke, crimpers, tape-loom, wheat cradle, washboard with coiled rollers, hog scraper, and tinder pistol.

The exhibition includes a few objects of art, pictures by American painters of genre who recorded faithfully scenes of the everyday life for which these gadgets were produced. There is a sketch in oil by Eastman Johnson, "Sugaring Off," a water color of a kitchen scene by W. S. Mount and a rural view of Wadleigh Falls by W. H. Titcomb.

* * *

Some items of folk art complete the display. A beautiful metal weather vane which fulfilled its nominal function was also used for target practice as the shot-pitted surface clearly shows. There is a sign painted to advertise a Newburyport hat shop. The wares are portrayed in a manner in which Renoir probably painted when he was a boy. Designing shop signs was one of the few commercial outlets for Americans born with a talent for painting.

There are several embroideries, including the traditional sampler diligently worked by young ladies, and pieces of crewel-work prepared for domestic use, for decorating bedsteads, upholstering chairs, or for petticoat flounces.



Hand-Drawn Trade Card for Early Hardware Merchant
In the current exhibition at the Addison Gallery at Phillips Academy, Andover

'Marine Raiders' Benefit Premiere

A première showing of the RKO film, "Marine Raiders," for the benefit of the Marine Corps League Rehabilitation Fund, is announced for 9 p. m., Tuesday, Aug. 1, by Arthur T. Hildebrand, commandant, Theodore Roosevelt Detachment, Marine Corps League. The film, which was made with the co-operation of the Marine Corps, indicates the training of the men and shows them in action in the Pacific. The cast is headed by Pat O'Brien, Ruth Hussey, and Robert Ryan.

Proceeds, which it is estimated may total as much as $3,000 if the theater is sold out, will go entirely to the fund. The film company and the theater are assuming all expenses in connection with the benefit.

Governor Saltonstall heads the honorary committee sponsoring the première. The committee includes Commandant Hildebrand, Vice-Commadant Daniel E. Whelan, Rehabilitation Officer Roland L. McDonald, and Emil Groth, district manager of RKO Theaters.

Now Ballet International

Ballet International, which seems to be the new name for the company sponsored by the Ballet Institute, will have for its managing director the widow of the opera star, Herbert Witherspoon. Mrs. Witherspoon was for five years a member of the board of governors of the Metropolitan Opera Guild, and for four years the executive secretary of the American Guild of Musical Artists.

The company will open its first season at the Park Theater, Columbus Circle, in mid-October. As previously announced, the principal dancers engaged are: Vera Nemtchinova, Viola Essen, Marie Jeanne, Lisa Maslova, Elise Reiman, Katya Geleznova, André Eglevsky, Alexander Iolas, Kari Karnoposki, Edward Caton, Simon Semenoff, and William Dollar.

Mr. Dollar, Mr. Semenoff and Mr. Caton are also listed among the choregraphers, together with Bronislava Nijinska, Vera Fokina, Igor Schwezoff, Boris Romanoff, Antonia Cobos, Anatol Oboukoff, and Yura Lazovsky (recently released from the Army, and also announced in John Martin's column in the New York Times of July 16 as having "signed a contract for next season with the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo."

It is expected that the company will tour at the conclusion of its New York season.

* * *

De Mille Signed

Agnes de Mille, whose name seems to be omitted from the latest roster of Ballet International choreographers, is reported as "signed" to do the dances for "Bloomer Girl," the new musical to be produced by John C. Wilson and Nat C. Goldstone. Does this mean she will not do the dances for "Sadie Thompson"?

Joan McCracken, who made her first conspicuous success in Miss de Mille's dances for "Oklahoma!" has already been engaged for "Bloomer Girl." Another hit show having Miss de Mille's dances, "One Touch of Venus," now has Anita Alvarez in the part vacated by Sono Osato.

* * *

At Jacob's Pillow

Guest artists at Jacob's Pillow Dance Theater for Saturday afternoon, July 29, will be Ruth Page and Iva Kitchell. Staff members to dance on the program are Ted Shawn and Grant Mouradoff. A student group will also appear.

* * *

At Perry-Mansfield

Merce Cunningham, dancer, and Arch Lauterer, stage designer, both of Martha Graham's company, are jointly directing a dance play, "Four Walls," to be produced at the Perry-Mansfield Theater, Steamboat Springs, Colorado, early in August, for the benefit of the Red Cross. The music is by John Cage, and will be played by Drusa Wilker. Members of the Perry-Mansfield Theater Workshop will comprise the cast.

* * *

Dancers' Relief Fund

A special showing of dance films, including Irina Baronova in "Yolanda," will be given at the Fifty-fifth Street Playhouse, Wednesday, July 26, at 11 a. m., when Miss Baronova will appear in person, and another program of dance films will be given Wednesday, Aug. 2, at the same hour, the entire proceeds to be used to establish a fund for Dancers' Relief.

Tickets may be obtained at the Kamin Dance Bookshop, 1365 Sixth Avenue, or at the office of the Musical Courier, 119 West Fifty-seventh Street. M. L.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Public Library, Copley Square—Water colors, by Jean-Louis Forain. Through August.
Institute of Modern Art, 138 Newbury Street — Twentieth century prints. Through July 29.
Society of Arts and Crafts, 32 Newbury Street — Exhibition and sale of fine silver. Exhibition and sale of handmade pottery. Through July 26. Closed Saturday and Sunday during July and August.
Robert V. Vose, 559 Boylston Street—American landscapes. Hudson River School. Through the summer.
Fogg Museum of Art—New acquisitions of Drawings and Prints. Through summer.
Museum of Fine Arts—French Arts of the eighteenth century. Through Sept. 3. Shell spirals in art and symbolic education. Through Sept. 10. Museum hours: 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily; Sundays, 1:30 to 5:30. Closed Mondays.

Outside Boston

Massachusetts
Andover: Addison Gallery of American Art—Exhibition of Gadgets of Century Ago. To September 11.
Concord: Concord Art Association—Pictures by Alexandre Iacovleff; lithographs by Stow Wengenroth. Through summer.
Marblehead: Marblehead Arts Association—Exhibition of paintings. Through Aug. 4.
Pittsfield: The Berkshire Museum—Exhibition of paintings by Harold Sterner. Exhibition of portraits of Harold Sterner by his father, Albert Sterner. Through July 30.
Provincetown: Provincetown Art Association—Annual exhibitions.
Rockport: The Thelma Gallery, 6 South Street—Exhibition of paintings, sculpture and prints. Through September.
Rhode Island
Newport: Cushing Memorial Gallery—Exhibition of Modern Art. July 28-August 12.

Today on Short Waves

Melbourne—8:00 a. m.—News. VLG2, 9.54 meg., 31.4 m.
Chungking—10:00 a. m.—World News. XGOA, 5.98 meg., 50.13 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
Caracas—7:15 p. m.—Cultural Program. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—Current Events. Vernon Bartlett. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Rio de Janeiro—8:30 p. m.—Program in English. PSH, 10.22 meg., 29.3 m.
London—8:45 p. m.—Noel Newton-Wood, pianist. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
London—9:30 p. m.—Cavalcade of Magic. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.
London—10:15 p .m.—Johnny Canuck's Revue. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GRC, 2.88 meg., 104.2 m.
Lima, Peru—11:30 p. m.—Informative Notes; Peruvian Music. OAX-4Z, 6.08 meg., 31.03 m.
Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Today's F. M. Programs

WBZFM
4:00 p. m.—Musicale; Music.
4:30 p. m.—Novatime; Music.
4:45 p. m.—Sammy Kaye's Orch.
5:00 p. m.—Music You Want.
5:30 p. m.—Red Cross Program.
5:45 p. m.—Church in the Wildwood.
6:00 p. m.—News; Weather; Music.
7:00 p. m.—Johnny Mercer's Orch.
7:15 p. m.—News of the World.
7:30 p. m.—The Carol Sisters.
7:45 p. m.—H. V. Kaltenborn, news.
8:00 p. m. to 10 p. m.—Same as WBZ.
10:00 p. m.—Sign off.
WTGR-WMTW
3:00 p. m. to 5 p. m.—Same as WNAC.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansani"; Music.
6:00 p. m. to 6:30 p. m.—Same as WNAC.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m. to 9:15 p. m.—Same as WNAC.
9:15 p. m.—Sign off.

Playhouse Prospects For Boston

"Last Stop," a new melodrama by Irving Kaye Davis, is reported scheduled for a week's tryout engagement at the Plymouth Theater in Boston, starting Monday, Aug. 21. The setting of the play is said to be an old ladies home. The author is the husband of Elsa Shelley, playwright of "Pick-Up Girl," which was tried out here last spring and is now running in New York. Among those in the cast will be Minnie Dupree, Daisy Belmore, Augusta French, and Charles Kuhn. Edwin Piscator is directing the production.

* * *

A return engagement of "Othello," with Paul Robson heading the cast, seems to be in prospect for the early autumn in Boston. According to reports in New York a tour will open in Newark the end of August, and stops will be made at Trenton, Providence, Worcester, Springfield, and Hartford before coming to Boston. That should bring the company here about the middle of September. From Boston the route continues through Montreal, Toronto, Rochester, and Buffalo.

* * *

"Bloomer Girl," which had been announced to open at the Shubert in Boston on Aug. 24, now is definitely set back for a Sept. 7 out-of-town premiere.

* * *

The early season should bring "Floradora" to Boston en route to New York. The tentative schedule calls for an opening in Chicago, followed by engagements in Detroit, Philadelphia, and Boston.

* * *

A road tour is promised for Lillian Hellman's play, "The Searching Wind," at the conclusion of its New York run, but when that may be remains to be seen. Latest box office reports quoted in Variety indicate that the play will be on Broadway for some time.

* * *

"Three Is a Family" begins its twelfth week at the Colonial tonight.

* * *

At Brattle Hall in Cambridge, the play for the week starting tonight will be Lillian Hellman's "The Little Foxes," with Mabel Acker heading the cast. Nancy Carroll will be guest star the week of Aug. 7 in W. Somerset Maugham's "Too Many Husbands."

© Vitagraph

Richard Waring and Bette Davis
In "Mr. Skeffington," the film in which Mr. Waring is making his screen debut.

Richard Waring in Hollywood

When Richard Waring lost his English accent, there was a drawback which he didn't foresee. He never thought the day would come when he would have to try to convince anyone that he had been born in Buckinghamshire, England, and brought up in Cardiff, Wales.

His first movie role, in Warner's "Mr. Skeffington," resulted from the way in which he had played a Welsh miner on the stage in "The Corn Is Green." Till then he had been a promising young actor. Then he became a prominent one and the movies took notice.

Before he secured that stage role he had to show Herman Shumlin, the theatrical producer, that he knew Wales. "The Corn Is Green," which Mr. Shumlin was then casting, was laid in a Welch mining village. Ethel Barrymore, as a schoolmistress, was supposed to discover genius in a village boy and the problem Mr. Shumlin faced was to find an actor for the part.

Mr. Shumlin questioned whether Richard Waring could give the effect of such a type as the dramatist had in mind. Mr. Waring maintained that since the boy was Welsh, he obviously was just the person for the role.

One day, Warners' research department avers, the actor put on the kind of clothes he felt such a boy would possess and walked into the Shumlin office. The outfit consisted of a black sweater, a pair of old trousers, and scuffed shoes. Mr. Shumlin said: "That does it!" During four weeks of rehearsal, Mr. Waring wore the outfit every day.

A year ago he journeyed to the West Coast to sign a contract with Warner Bros. There he changed his stage sweater for a movie pair of pajamas and a lounging robe, which he was obliged to wear from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. for several days, as Bette Davis' brother in "Mr. Skeffington." He considered this quite an ordeal, especially when he had to wear that costume into the crowded studio cafe for lunch. Although free of his accent, he hasn't quite lost his British reserve.

The star of his first picture, Bette Davis, was preparing to step into the role of the schoolmarm in the screen version of the play Waring had left, "The Corn Is Green."

Another thing they had in common was that both had at one time applied for an audition for Eva Le Gallienne's apprentice group at the old Civic Repertory Theater in New York.

As everyone now knows, Miss Davis was rejected. Mr. Waring, however, became a member of the Le Gallienne company. In England, he had been studying at the Westminster School of Art, mostly because his father was a portrait painter, but ever since the age of nine, when he appeared in a playlet that his mother had written for the Christmas holidays in Buckinghamshire, his heart had been set on the stage.

The first notice he ever received from a critic is said to have been after a performance of Peter Pan. It read: "Richard Waring did the crocodile beautifully."

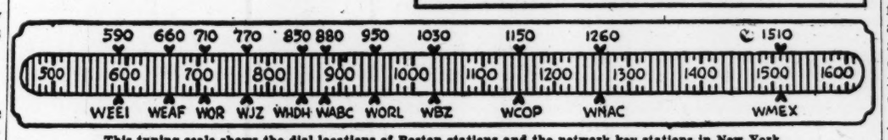
'Dr. Wassell' Tuesday

C. B. DeMille's "Story of Dr. Wassell," an elaborate Technicolor production recounting the adventures of the Navy doctor who was cited by President Roosevelt in a fireside chat for heroism in Java, will be seen at the Paramount and Fenway beginning Tuesday. Gary Cooper plays the title role and the cast includes Laraine Day, Signe Hasso, Dennis O'Keefe, and Carol Thurston.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight / 6:30 p.m. / Yankee Network
THE WORLD'S FRONT PAGE
News From Monitor Correspondents



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
3:00 "Mary Marlin": sk.	Morton Downey, songs..	"Woman of America"..	Boston Braves- St. Louis	Sports program
3:15 Songs; Talk	Hollywood Star Time..	"Ma Perkins": comedy.	Cardinals baseball game	News service
3:30 News; "Snapshots"	Dramatic sketch	Pepper Young's Family.	Boston Braves-St. Louis	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45 "Listen & Live"	Drama; Musical Variety	"Right to Happiness"	Cardinals baseball game	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00 Broadway Matinee;	Popular Music; songs ..	Backstage Wife: sketch.	Boston Braves-St. Louis	News; Les Brown's Or.
4:15 guest stars; Song.	Newscasts	Stella Dallas: sketch ..	Cardinals baseball game	Xavier Cugat's Orch.
4:30 Victory Gardens ..	News Commentator	'Lorenzo Jones': sketch	Boston Braves-St. Louis	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.
4:45 Help Wanted; News	Musical Poll of Hits ..	'Widder Brown': sketch	Cardinals baseball game	J. Manning, Troubadour
5:00 Five O'Clock Fol-	"Terry and the Pirates"	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; 'Victory Garden'
5:15 lies; Evelyn Howe	"Easy Rhythm"	"We Love and Learn"	'Chick Carter": sketch.	"Journey to Ireland" .
5:30 Five O'Clock Fol's.	'Jack Armstrong": sk..	'Just Plain Bill": sketch	Adventures of Tom Mix	"Journey to Ireland" .
5:45 Hawaii, 1950; Music	Music; Industrial talk	'Front Page Farrell": sk	"Superman": sketch ..	News service
6:00 News comments ...	Dinner concert	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Dance music ..
6:15 L. Murray's Music.	Newscast	K. Ivers; Swingcopators	Sports; Snapshots	Dance Music .....
6:30 Sports; Band	"Jerry and Sky"	'Jesting With Jesters".	The World's Front Page	March to Victory .....
6:45 News; 6:55 J Harsch	Baseball scores; Talk ..	Lowell Thomas, news ..	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day ....
7:00 "I Love a Mystery"	Horace Heidt's Show:	Johnny Mercer's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.	Something for the Girls
7:15 "Dateline": drama	music; drama	J. W. Vandercook, news	"Terry's Tunes"	News Service .....
7:30 Bob Hawk's 'Th'ks	"The Lone Ranger":	Embarkation Port Band	Radio Newsreel	Johannes Steel, news ..
7:45 to the Yanks"	western dramatization	John Barry, news	Zeb Carver's Orch.	Musical Program .....
8:00 "Vox Pop": inter ..	Paul Neilson, news	Cavalcade of America:	Cecil Brown, news	News service .....
8:15 "Vox Pop": inter ..	"Lum 'n' Abner"	"Lovely Lady": drama	'Return of Nick Carter'	Billy Dooley's Orch. ..
8:30 "Gay 90s Revue":	"Blind Date": Arlene	Licia Albanese, soprano	'Sherlock Holmes": dr.;	Tommy Carr's Orch. ..
8:45 Music; Bill Henry	Frances, m. c.	How and Barbara Orch.	B. Rathbone; N. Bruce	Civil Service Reporter.
9:00 Lionel Barrymore:	"Counterspy": drama ..	Gladys Swarthout;	Gabriel Heatter, news.	Classical Album: Bloch:
9:15 "Mayor of Town"	"Counterspy": drama ..	Donald Voorhees' Orch.	"Screen Test"	"Schelomo" (Hebrew
9:30 Herbert Marshal in	Ted Weems' Orch.	Rose Bampton, soprano;	Music of Worship; Solo-	Rhapsodie)
9:45 'A Man Named X'	Dance Orch.; Drama ..	Or.; W. Pelletier, con.	ists; A. Wallenstein	Classical Album .....
10:00 Guild: J. Cagney,	Raymond Gram Swing ..	Josephine Antoine;	Henry Gladstone, news.	News service .....
10:15 "Night Must Fall"	"Top of the Evening" ..	Rheinhold Schmidt; Or.	Chuck Foster's Orch. ..	Vocal trio .....
10:30 Johnny Morgan's	A. A. Albaugh: political	"Dr. I. Q." Quiz Show:	Dean Hudson's Orch. ..	Kay Kyser's Orch. ....
10:45 Show: Jose Ferrer	"Silver Nocturne"	Jimmy McClain, m. c..	Music Weaver	Glenn Miller's Orch. ..
11:00 News; Weather	News service	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Charlie Spivack's Or. ..
11:15 "Unrationed Jam"..	Musical program	Weather; Bump Hadley	Gus Martel's Orch.	Les Brown's Orch. ....
11:30 Tony Pastor's Or..	Fishermen's program ..	Music You Want	Xavier Cugat's Orch. ..	Day's End: music ....
11:45 Tony Pastor's Or..	"Aloha": News	Music You Want	Xavier Cugat's Orch. ..	Day's End: News ....

Tuesday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Musical program	News: Dress Parade ...	Organ: Weather; Organ	
7:15 News; C'wb'y music	News report	Musical pgm: Weather.	News comments	
7:30 Music; Var'y; News	Musical Alarm Clock ..	News commentator	"Happy Hank": songs ..	New England Fellow-
7:45 News: Rideout	Music: News: Weather.	"Ranger Joe's Ranch".	Herb Lewis: "Salute" ..	ship Service .....
8:00 News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news.	World News Roundup ..	News service	Newsreel of the Air
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Melody Time	The Wax Museum	Organ recital: News ...	Musical Timetable ....
8:30 Carl Moore: Music	Melody Time	News commentator	Louise Morgan, inter...	Musical Timetable ....
8:45 Music: News	Newscast	Food talk	Mrs A Wickens: W'ther	Musical Timetable ....
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue	"The Breakfast Club"..	Mildred Carlson, talk..	News: "Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies.
9:15 Across Caribbean..	"The Breakfast Club"..	"Mary Foster": sketch	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies.
9:30 Industrial talk ..	"The Breakfast Club"..	Wartime Food News	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time: music ....
9:45 WEEI Food Fair..	"The Breakfast Club"..	Serenade for Strings..	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time: News ....
10:00 Valiant Lady	Church in the Wildwood	Lora Lawton: sketch ..	News: "Tune Factory"	Dramatic sketch .....
10:15 "Light of World"..	Women and the War...	Robert St. John, news..	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Studio speaker .....
10:30 "Changing World"	Fishermen's program ..	Musical program	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Shopping With Marie
10:45 Bachelor's Children	Dramatic sketch	Revue: music	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Mason .....
11:00 "Honeymoon Hill"..	Breakfast Music: Inter.	"Road of Life": sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	"Voice of Experience"
11:15 Second Husband ..	Breakfast Music: Inter.	"Vic and Sade": sketch	N. E. Cupboard	Mystery Melody with
11:30 Bright Horizons....	News commentator	"Star Playhouse": sk..	Yankee House Party ..	John Kilroy, organ ..
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Singing Stars	"David Harum": sketch	Imogene Wolcott: Organ	News service .....
12:00 Kate Smith Speaks	'Glamour Manor,' star-	News; Marvin Behrens.	Boake Carter, news	Dude Ranch: music ..
12:15 "Big Sister": sk....	ring Cliff Arquette ...	Musical program	News service	Polka Time: News ....
12:30 "Helen Trent": sk.	Farm and Homemakers.	Marjorie Mills, talk ...	Musical Roundup	Drama and Music ....
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Farm and Homemakers.	Marjorie Mills, talk ...	Musical Roundup	Drama and Music ....
1:00 "Life Beautiful" ..	Baukhage Talking; news	The Wax Museum	News commentator	Italian Melodies .....
1:15 "Ma Perkins": sk.	Off the Record	The Wax Museum	Jack Berch & His Boys	"Kick Conga" .....
1:30 B. Flynn, news	Off the Record	Luncheon With Salvy..	Jimmie Fidler, talk	Curtain Time with
1:45 "The Goldbergs"..	Fishermen's program ..	Morgan Beatty, news ..	American Woman's Jury	Marguerite Porter ....
2:00 Portia Faces Life..	Nan Snow, soprano	"Guiding Light": dr....	Cedric Foster, news	Dance Lineup .....
2:15 Serial drama	Mystery Chef: food talk	'Today's Children': dr.	"Yankee Kitchen"	Dance Lineup; Sports.
2:30 Serial drama	Summer Serenade	Dramatic sketch	"Yankee Kitchen"	Sports program .....
2:45 "Perry Mason": sk.	Newscast	Hymn recital	Jane Cowl Series: talk.	Music: News: Sports...
3:00 "Mary Marlin": sk	Morton Downey, songs.	'Woman of America': sk	Boston Braves-Cincin-	Sports program .....
3:15 Songs; Revue	Hollywood Star Time..	"Ma Perkins": sketch..	nati Reds Baseball	News service .....
3:30 News; Snapshots ..	Dramatic sketch	'Pepper Young's Family'	Boston Braves-Cincin-	Cowboy Jamboree .....
3:45 Something for Girls	Drama; Musical Variety	'Right to Happiness': sk	nati Reds Baseball	Cowboy Jamboree .....
4:00 Broadway Matinee:	Popular music; Songs ..	Backstage Wife: sketch	Boston Braves-Cincin-	News; Eddy Duchin Or
4:15 Guest stars; Songs	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch ..	nati Reds Baseball	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.
4:30 "Life to the Front"	Jewish Philanthropies..	Lorenzo Jones: sketch..	Boston Braves-Cincin-	Jimmy Murray, minstrel
4:45 Help Wanted; News	Musical Poll of Hits	"Widder Brown"	nati Reds Baseball	Charlie Spivack's Or..
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies	"Terry and the Pirates"	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; Victory Garden
5:15 E. Howe, mc	"Easy Rhythm"	"We Love and Learn"	'Chick Carter": sketch	Journey to Ireland ...
5:30 "Notes for Victory"	Jack Armstrong: sketch	'Just Plain Bill': sketch	Adventures of Tom Mix	Journey to Ireland ...
5:45 Hawaii, 1950; Music	Musical program	'Front Page Farrell" ..	"Superman": sketch ..	News service .....
6:00 "Page One": News	Dinner concert	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; music .....
6:15 Hill & MacLeish....	Newscast	Review; Music	Sports; Snapshots	Dinner Dance Music ..
6:30 Sports; Band	Jerry and Sky"	"Serenader": songs	The World's Front Page	March to Victory ....
6:45 News; 6:55 J Harsch	Baseball scores; Talk ..	Lowell Thomas, news..	Music Rendezvous	Sports of the Day ....
7:00 "I Love a Mystery"	'Land of the Lost': dr.	J. Mercer's Music Shop	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	E. Butterfield's Or....
7:15 J. Nesbitt; Parade	'Land of the Lost': dr.	News of the World	"Terry's Tunes"	News service .....
7:30 American Melody	Symphonic Gems	"Everything for the	"Confidentially Yours"	Romeero's Music .....
7:45 Hour: songs: or..	Wave Parade: W. Lang	Boys": variety; guest	Lani McIntire's Orch ..	Red River Valley Trio
8:00 'Big Town': drama	Paul Neilson, news	Ginny Simms: inter-	Frank Singiser, news.	News service .....
8:15 'Big Town': drama	"Lum 'n' Abner"	views; orchestra	'Return of Nick Carter'	Billy Dooley's Orch...
8:30 'Having Wonderful	Ransom Sherman's Show	'A Date With Judy': sk.	"Quick as a Flash":	Tommy Carr's Orch. ..
8:45 Time': dr.; News	Ransom Sherman's Show	'A Date With Judy': sk.	Quiz; Ken Roberts, mc	Tax program .....
9:00 Jack Pepper Show..	"Famous Jury Trials"..	Mystery Theater drama	Gabriel Heatter, news.	"Music Hour" .....
9:15 Jack Pepper Show..	"Famous Jury Trials"..	Mystery Theater drama	"Screen Test"	"Music Hour" .....
9:30 Raymond Massey:	Lionel Hampton's Orch.	Words at War: drama;	American Forum of Air:	"Music Hour" .....
9:45 dramatic sketch	Dance orch.; drama	'Traveler from Tokyo'	"Jobs for Disabled	"Music Hour" .....
10:00 Corwin Presents	Raymond Gram Swing..	Charlotte Greenwood's	Veterans"; speakers ..	News service .....
10:15 Corwin Presents	George Hicks Report'g'	Comedy Show	Dick Kuhn's Orch.	"This Is France" .....
10:30 Congress Speaks	'Let Yourself Go': Mil-	Hildegarde; Geo. Jessel;	Musical Roundup	Sonny Dunham's Orch.
10:45 Dean Hudson's Or.	lon Berle, mc; guests	Annamary Dickey, gst	Music: Weather	Russ Morgan's Orch.
11:00 News; Rideout	Newscast	News; Elmer N. Eddy ..	News service	Dick Stabile's Orch....
11:15 "Unrationed Jam"..	Dance music	Weather; Sports	Radio Newsreel	Bobby Byrne's Orch. ..
11:30 Lee Castle's Orch.	Fishermen's program ..	Music You Want	Glenn Gray's Orch. ...	Day's End: music ....
11:45 Lee Castle's Orch.	Recording; News	Music You Want	Glenn Gray's Orch. ...	Day's End: News .....

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

COOL
STATE — ONE WEEK ONLY
Doors open 11:15 A.M.
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Hilarious Comedy
WM POWELL
HEDY LAMARR
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"The HEAVENLY BODY"
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"THE WHITE CLIFFS OF DOVER"
Starring
IRENE DUNNE
Plus: Selected Shorts

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MARIA MONTEZ
JON HALL SABU
in
COBRA WOMAN
in TECHNICOLOR
2nd WEEK
CO-FEATURE
SOUTH of DIXIE

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Dorothy LAMOUR • Fred MacMURRAY • Betty HUTTON
"And the Angels Sing"
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PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY
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Staged by ELIA KAZAN
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MARTIN BECK Thea., West 45th. Air-Cond.
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Music by RICHARD RODGERS
Book and Lyrics by OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN 2d
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Dances by AGNES de MILLE
BETTY HARRY EVELYN
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ST. JAMES Thea., West 44th. Air-Conditioned
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"A 3-Act Thunderbolt," *Walter Winchell*
LILLIAN HELLMAN'S NEW PLAY
CORNELIA OTIS DENNIS DUDLEY
SKINNER KING DIGGES
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Loyalty Week in Boston Aims to Boost Manpower

Continued from Page 1

Pledge of Allegiance specially written by John Marquand for Boston, and talking picture to be shown on all Boston theater screens every day of the week. Also six war pictures with a message on war production for Boston theaters.

Radio—National hookup of talk on manpower by Ralph A. Bard, Undersecretary of the Navy, who comes from Washington, and of Boston Symphony esplanade concert of Wednesday evening, Aug. 2. Fulton Lewis, Jr., and other national commentators will say something about "Loyalty Week" in their usual broadcasts. Boston department stores will give some of their regular radio time. Half an hour nightly will be devoted to the musical and speaking program from Boston Common.

Newspapers—Department stores will feature Loyalty Week in their usual advertising space.

Displays — Department stores will have displays in their windows, including exhibits from war industries and posters on manpower.

The manpower shortage here, which is the reason for the drive, was outlined by Leon J. Kowal, Director of the Greater Boston Area of the War Manpower Commission. Mr. Kowal said that the latest reports from war plants showed a need of 18,000 more workers in the next three months. In the face of that, 11,000 men have withdrawn from war plants during the past four months, in part because of the draft. However, the area has held its own with its women workers for the last two months.

When the labor stringency here led to Boston being moved out of its rating as a Group III community last October, when it was shoved up into Group II by the WMC, there was much outcry. The Group II rating meant certain limitations on new war business coming into this area.

Effort to get out more war workers and so remove any barriers to war contracts was projected by the formation of a Mayor's Citizen's War Manpower Committee. For a time it looked as if this move might produce a big campaign, but ultimately it fizzled. Nothing further was in sight until the WMC took up the task.

"The idea of the Army Air Force's 'Shot from the Sky' show is to let war workers see what they are up against in enemy equipment," Lieut. Col. H. S. Walesby, Commanding Officer, Army Air Force Exhibit, said.

"Our exhibit will enable them to make a comparison between the enemy equipment and what they are turning out. It will help the industrial worker to see that it is necessary to produce. It takes on-schedule-bombings and on-schedule-production to wage a successful air war."

Maine Is Speeding Up Drive On Counterfeit Gas Coupons

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, July 24 — The northern wing of the OPA's attack against illegal vacation traffic in counterfeit gasoline coupons went into full motion last week. After OPA inspectors had arrested two at Old Orchard for possession of fake coupons, Richard H. Armstrong, enforcement attorney, warned that thousands of A-10 coupons had flooded the State.

He extended the warning particularly to gasoline station attendants, urging them to examine all coupons carefully and in case of receipt of suspicious coupons, to notify police or the OPA.

It appeared that in case out-of-state visitors were depending on black market gasoline to get home from vacations, they would face the same plight hundreds of visitors to Florida met last winter when they were forced to abandon their automobiles and return home on stranded tourists' specials.

Meanwhile, Maine OPA officials said they had received official commendation for their efforts in reducing the "B" and "C" rations of hundreds of motorists throughout the State. Local boards were commended for an effective job in recalling coupons from many, and in doing away with possibility of favoritism taking precedence over essential occupations in issuance of supplementary rations.

G. O. P. Drive Planned

Maine Republicans laid the groundwork for a vigorous late summer campaign pointing to the September election at a meeting of the State Committee here last Friday. U. S. Senator Owen Brewster stressed the need for hard work, declaring a smaller vote than that of two years ago would immediately be "heralded all over this country as evidence of a receding Republican tide." Senator Brewster and Maine's senior Senator, Wallace H. White, Jr., agreed that it was their duty to stump the State thoroughly in behalf of the State Republican ticket, although neither is up for election.

The sizzling subject of the C. I. O.'s Political Action Committee participating in politics was injected into the meeting. Representative Robert Hale of Portland, First Maine District Congressman, who defeated Andrew A. Pettis, Maine C. I. O. candidate and shipyard worker, for the Republican nomination, only to see Mr. Pettis nominated on the Democratic ballot, said: "Political historians will count as a significant milestone the day in which the Communists in this country decided to work under the name of the 'Political Action' Committee.'"

Mr. Pettis, a registered Republican at the time he ran on both sides of the Maine primary, recently announced his shift to the Democratic Party in order to clear up his status with party backers.

Postwar Jobs

Harry O'Brien, State Postwar Planning Director, reported last week the State had an estimated $13,000,000 in jobs in the "ready-to-go-stage." He added that continual studies of the postwar picture in regard to employment for returning veterans were being made, and that the findings were "reasonably optimistic." The largest project proposed in his report was one of over $6,000,000 set up by the State Forest Service, with a highway program of over $4,000,000 ready to be launched on short notice.

Discussing the Department of Institutions, "well advanced" in a program for construction of new facilities at the State's 13 institutions, Mr. O'Brien said the department was not "ready to go" on the various jobs due to lack of funds for blueprints and specifications.

The report disclosed that the Port of Portland is developing plans for construction of other port facilities to replace those now used by the Navy in case the Navy should decide to use the present docks after the war.

Among major projects listed was a streamlined turnpike highway running the length of the State from Kittery to Fort Kent, already surveyed, and an annex to the State Capitol to provide badly needed office space.

Navy Casualty List Of Bay State Men

WASHINGTON, July 24 (AP)—The names of Massachusetts men are included in a list of 268 casualties of the United States naval forces—Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard—announced today by the Navy Department.

Publication of this additional list brings to 49,842 the total number of naval casualties announced since Dec. 7, 1941.

The Massachusetts men:

Andruss, Clarence J., Pfc., United States Marine Corps Reserve. Killed. Feeding Hills.

Campbell, Donald A., Corp., United States Marine Corps. Wounded. Belmont.

Cunha, Edward, Sergeant, United States Marine Corps. Killed. South Dartmouth.

Delollo, Samuel L., First Lieut., United States Marine Corps Reserve. Wounded. Worcester.

Derosier, Ernest Raymond, Gunner's Mate, Second Class, United States Naval Reserve. Killed. Ware.

Duclos, Edward J., Corp., United States Marine Corps Reserve. Killed. West Springfield

Duggan, Richard T., Pfc., United States Marine Corps Reserve. Wounded. Worcester.

Furtado Joseph Christopher, Signalman, Second Class, United States Naval Reserve. Killed. Cambridge

Le Blanc, Albert Ludger, Electrician's Mate, Third Class, United States Naval Reserve. Wounded Fall River.

Lincoln, Waldo C., Jr., First Lieut., United States Marine Corps Reserve. Wounded. Ware.

Mahoney, John Joseph, Jr., Coxswain, United States Navy. Killed. Waltham.

Parsons, Edward John, Seaman, First Class, United States Naval Reserve. Killed. Boston.

Pause, William Robert, Seaman, Second Class, United States Naval Reserve. Wounded. Adams.

Quadrozzi, William J., Pfc., United States Marine Corps Reserve. Killed. Pittsfield.

Richard, Norman J., Field Music, First Class, United States Marine Corps. Killed. Worcester.

Woodward, Cleveland C., Cpl., United States Marine Corps Reserve. Killed. Truro.

Informants Wanted

CONCORD, N. H., July 24 (AP)—Acknowledging active operation of New Hampshire "black markets" in gas as the vacation season peak nears, Russell Larmon, State Office of Price Administrator Director, today called on citizens to become "informants." "OPA," he said, "will welcome specific information so its limited investigation staff may use its power most profitably."

Offices to Open For Registration

Branch offices of the Boston Election Department will be open daily at the quarters of the 10 rationing boards throughout the City as a convenience for the families of service men or women desiring to register them as voters or make application in their behalf for absentee ballots, it has been announced by William A. Motley, Jr., Chairman of the Election Commission.

The offices will be open from 9 a. m. until 5 p. m. at the ration boards. Civilians, as well as service men and women, may register, Mr. Motley said.

The places for registration follow:

Welfare Building, 154 Maverick Street, East Boston.

55 Bunker Hill Street, Charlestown.

Houghton & Dutton Building.

Simonds School Broadway South Boston.

Municipal Building Upham's Corner, Dorchester.

Helen Burgess School Bayley Street, Dorchester.

Municipal Building, Hyde Park.

Municipal Building, Roslindale.

Brighton District Court House, Brighton.

CALL Curtis for LUMBER CHA. 0313 BOSTON

Boosters of War Worker Morale

Answers Given To Queries On Army Service

Selected answers to questions asked by the majority of soldiers and their dependents were made public today by the First Service Command in Boston. Problems of allowances and allotments seemed to feature the list, which follows:

Q. Where could I write to find out something about my son who is overseas? I have not heard from him since last July. Mrs. E. C. G., Palmer, Mass.

A. You can write to The Adjutant General, Washington, D. C., for his latest military address, or you can contact your local Red Cross Chapter and perhaps they can secure the desired information.

Q. Can anyone have a service flag for brother-in-law and cousins? Or is it only for sons and husbands? J. H., Stoneham, Maine.

A. No, the service flag is used only for members of the immediate family.

Q. Is a serviceman who has not seen action overseas considered a veteran after the war? V. G., New Bedford, Mass.

A. Yes, any person who has served in any branch of the service, whether overseas or not, is considered a veteran and is entitled to any veterans benefits.

Q. Did we declare war on Germany in the First World War? B. B., Salem.

A. The United States declared war on Germany on April 6, 1917.

Q. Did people who purchased Liberty Bonds in the last war lose their principal value? B. Y., Windsor, Vermont.

A. No. Not only did the purchasers receive their principal value, but also the accumulated interest if held until maturity date.

Q. Can a person who has two or more sons in the service receive an allotment from more than one? M. P. S., Chatham, Mass.

A. Yes, as many as three, if she is dependent upon all of them to a substantial degree and provided that each son desires to apply for a family allowance on her behalf.

Q. If a woman has twins, does her allotment increase? S. C., Suncook, New Hampshire.

A. The amount the mother of twins receives is $100 a month if she has no other children.

Q. Where can I write to get information regarding my discharged husband's insurance? Mrs. L. M., Attleboro, Mass.

A. The Director of Insurance, Veterans' Administration, Washington, D. C.

Q. Can a dishonorable discharge be removed? R. J. M., Chelsea, Mass.

A. Yes, but only by an Act of Congress.

(Address all inquiries of a factual military nature to Public Relations Officer, Headquarters First Service Command, 808 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, Mass.).

By a Staff Photographer

Busy on Loyalty Week

Top: War Manpower Commission officials, taking the lead in drive in Greater Boston area to hold present war workers to their jobs and bring out more, are getting full co-operation from the Army, Navy, local stores and war plants, and from Washington. Left to right, Arthur C. Gernes, Acting Regional Director for the WMC; Lieut. Col. Walter A. Brown, Public Relations Officer, First Service Command, Boston; Lieut. Col. H. S. Walesby, Commanding Officer, Army Air Force exhibit to be shown here, and Leon J. Kowal, Boston Area Director, WMC. Below: Private Wilma Swanson, member of the advance detail of the Army Air Force going ahead of the "Shot From the Sky" show of captured enemy aerial equipment. She is the first of the 50-odd Air Wacs with the show to arrive here.

Contractors Employ More

The number of workmen employed by 610 contractors in the construction industry in Massachusetts increased by 440 persons or 5.4 per cent last month, according to the State Department of Labor and Industries. Most are in building construction.

Garden Show For Benefit Of Servicemen

Marblehead's amateur gardeners and private growers will have an opportunity to turn their favorite summer pastime into a gala benefit for convalescent servicemen when they enter their exhibits in a Flower and Vegetable Show to be held at Abbot Hall on Friday and Saturday, July 28 and 29.

Sponsored by The Arrangers of Marblehead and The Marblehead Garden Club, the proceeds of the Show will be used for Garden Clubs Service. This Service, which is carried on by the Federated Garden Clubs of Massachusetts, includes the supplying of flowers and plants to the wards of 22 hospitals throughout the State and the maintenance of recreational gardens for convalescent servicemen in several of the hospital areas.

The schedule for the forthcoming show includes horticulture as well as arrangement classes, exhibitors being welcome to enter as many classes as they are eligible for. All specimen exhibits must have been grown by the exhibitor or a member of his family except in those classes open to private growers.

There will be 15 classes in all. No doubt the one open to children will bring a lively response. Children under 12 will be busy this coming week experimenting with arrangements for a doll's tea table. Both boys and girls under 14 may enter arrangements of "plant material commonly considered as weeds," while Boy and Girl Scouts will have a chance to show off their prized terrariums.

Another class that promises to be particularly interesting will show 10 decorative windows representing some of the Allied and Occupied countries.

Garden Club members are looking forward to seeing the stage setting which is to be done by Mrs. Francis B. Crowinshield. Special judges from Boston will make the awards, red, white, blue in each class, just like the Boston Flower Show.

Co-Chairmen of the general committee are Mrs. Hanson Hart Webster and Mrs. Guy Montrose Whipple. The assistant chairmen are Mrs. Charles A. Purinton and Mrs. Arthur L. Swasey, Horticulture; and Mrs. Albert R. Sharp, Flower Arrangement.

American Red Cross Worker Finds English Very Friendly

Word from Dorothy C. Minnick, who once worked on The Christian Science Monitor but is now an American Red Cross recreation assistant in England, is that the English people are very friendly to the Americans in their midst, and are prodigal with invitations to Sunday dinners and such-like hospitality.

In a letter to her former colleagues in the Monitor's Photo Department, Dotty reports that at the On Post Aero Club with the Eighth Air Force, where she is stationed, she is constantly meeting men from New England.

Sunday is much like any other day, she says, so that the boys are likely to "lose touch with what day, week, or month it is."

Director of the club, which is on a large English estate, is Erna Sittle, former Arts and Crafts teacher from Long Island. The club has a snack bar, two game rooms, a lounge and library. From the moment the place opens at 1 p. m., the girls say, "snooker" pool and Ping-Pong games are in constant play. The writing desks fill up in the lounge, G. I.'s amuse themselves otherwise with bridge, checkers, classical and popular phonograph records, and the two pianos.

Friday night is local talent night, when the girls manage to scrape together a list of various talent, or a hillbilly band, or they merely have the base band play.

On rainy or cold evenings, they pop corn in the fireplace—when they can get it, that is—and the boys enjoy it for being "just another touch of home." Two other things they like, according to the girls, are American perfume and lipstick—on the girls, of course.

The members of the Club staff—which includes a Mrs. Haste, manageress of food, and Joan Chilcott, an English girl who is secretary to the field director, Mr. Driskill—live on the premises, and consider themselves fortunate to have so much comparative luxury. They have chow in the Officers' Mess and consequently do all right in the matter of fresh fruit and vegetables. The one thing everybody misses, they say, is milk.

Dorothy C. Minnick

Miss Minnick, once a secretary in the photograph department of The Christian Science Monitor, is now with the American Red Cross in England.

Maine Army Flier Seeks Pardon For Traffic Violation

AUGUSTA, Maine, July 24 (AP)—Fined on a driving charge while home on a furlough after making 25 flights over Europe as a gunner, Richard N. Johnson of Roque Bluffs, Washington County, today petitioned Gov. Sumner Sewall for a pardon to clear his record.

Mr. Johnson said in his petition that while driving a motorcycle from Bath to Cherryfield to visit his grandmother, he was stopped by a State Police officer and ordered into court for not having an operator's license.

"My record in the air force to this date has been clean," Mr. Johnson's petition stated, "and it is my desire to keep it clean."

His request was listed for public hearing Sept. 6 before Governor Sewall and the Executive Council.

Ration Dates for Consumers

Beef, Cheese, Butter, and Oleo—Book No. 4 Red stamps A8 through Z8 now valid and worth 10 points each, regardless of numbers printed on them. Good indefinitely. Red tokens may be used as change.

Cooking fats and oils and most meats, except beef, steaks and roasts, now point free. Canned fish also point free.

Canned Goods — Blue stamps A8 through Z8, and also A5, in Book 4, worth 10 points each, now valid; good indefinitely. Blue tokens may be used as change.

Sugar—Stamps 30, 31, and 32 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds each; good indefinitely.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

In addition to five pounds for canning on Stamp 40, a maximum of 20 pounds of sugar per person for home canning will be granted on application to local War Price and Rationing Boards.

Fuel Oil — Period 4 and 5 coupons now valid; expire Sept. 30. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

New Period 1 coupons may be used as soon as received from ration board.

Gasoline "A"—No. 10A coupons for 3 gallons each now valid; expire Aug. 8.

Serially numbered B3, B4, C3, and C4 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be indorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Shoes—Stamps 1 and 2 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair each. Both good indefinitely.

Stoves — Certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires — New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "B" and "C" gasoline ration book holders. "A" book holders now eligible for used tires. Tubes now ration free.

Vermont Pool Dedicated

ST. JOHNSBURY, Vt., July 24 (AP)—The $20,000 community swimming pool, built and sponsored by the Kiwanis Club on the Trade School grounds, was dedicated here yesterday by Roy E. Cooke of Orange, Mass., Kiwanis International Trustee for New England.

Veterans Urge No Coddling Of War Prisoners

Continued from Page 1

receiving in Boston from local civic organizations, with the permission of the Army, was under way in Somerville. Transported by busses from their camp in Dorchester to Somerville, a selected group of Italians attended church, had luncheon, played baseball and were otherwise entertained by the William Paca Club of Somerville, an Italian-American organization.

Another sidelight on this situation was given today when Mrs. Marian Grant of Taunton, President of the Women's Auxiliary of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, told a group of their hospital workers finding themselves unwittingly entertaining Italian prisoners at the Camp Myles Standish Hospital in Taunton.

Mrs. Grant said that a group of members of her organization held a social at the hospital on June 7 and during the course of the entertainment was asked to have an interpreter secured as some of the members of the audience "didn't understand English."

Objecting to continuing this entertainment of enemy soldiers, many of the members wished to stop but were persuaded to complete the entertainment so the American soldiers who were participating would not be disappointed.

"We are ready to give our time and money to help American boys," said Mrs. Grant, "but we all have sons, husbands or fathers in the war and don't want to entertain the men who have been fighting against our loved ones. We are planning to bring this matter to the attention of the national convention next month."

Prisoners Dined

PORTLAND, Ore., July 24 (AP)—Italian prisoners of war, serving as a quartermaster unit at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., were guests at a spaghetti dinner served by the St. Phili-Neri Roman Catholic Church here yesterday.

Col. Robert L. Allen, Commander of the Portland Port of Embarkation, who is in charge of the Italians called "co-belligerents," commented:

"Such outings are in conformity with War Department policy. The availability of these Italians for work has been a considerable factor in releasing workers for essential war tasks in the critical shortage of manpower."

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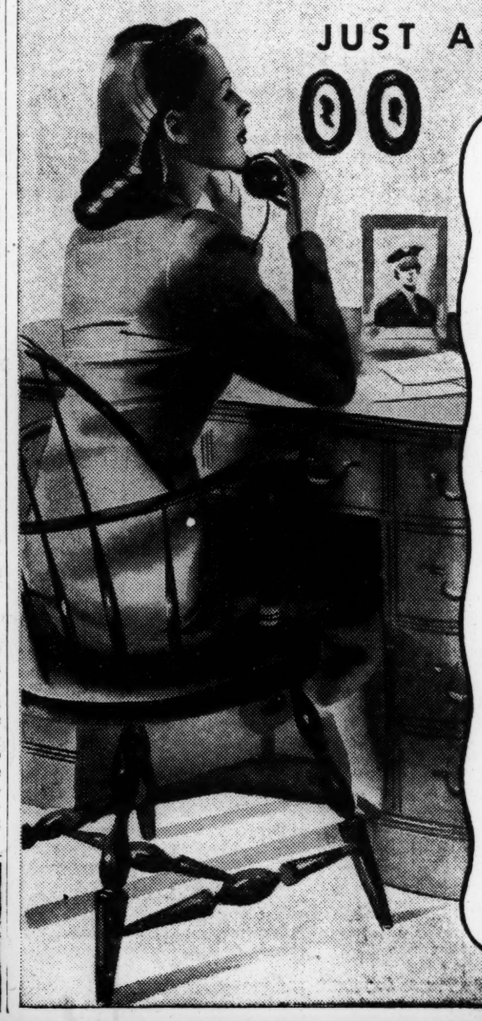

WE want to answer all questions about wartime telephone service as completely as possible.

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The general answer to such questions is that war has about used up reserve telephone facilities. So we must make what we have give the best service we can to the greatest number.

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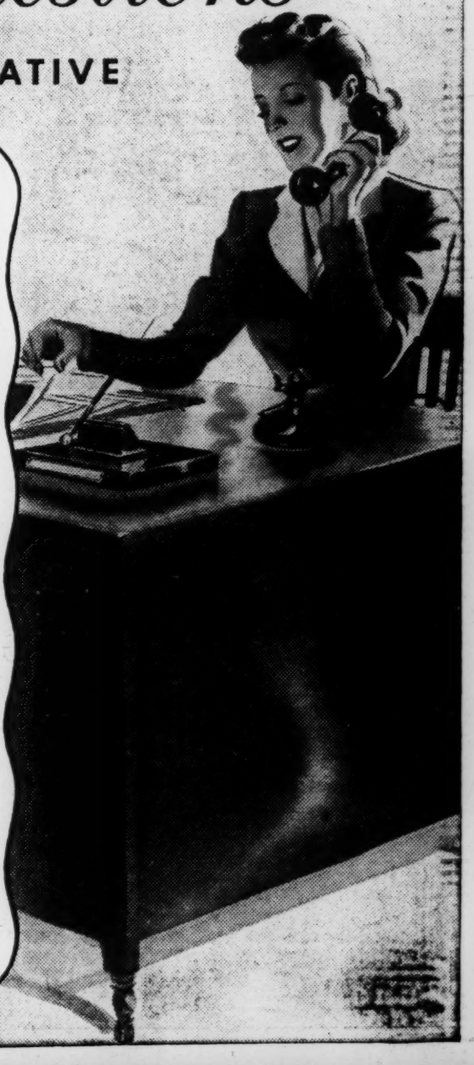


Soviet Army Only 50 Miles From Warsaw

Continued from Page 1

saw, with Nazi troops abandoning Siedlce and Jaraslaw.

The German communiqué reported fighting inside the great Polish rail centers of Lwow and Lublin.

Siedlce is 50 miles due east of the Polish Capital. It lies 365 air-line miles from Berlin, by far the closest Allied approach to that bomb-ridden capital of Nazidom.

The Nazi communiqué said Lwow (population 317,000 and third Polish city) and Lublin (119,000 and tenth Polish city) had become battle grounds.

The Russian advance to Siedlce marked a 20-mile advance. The city is about midway between Warsaw and Brest Litovsk and lies on the main trunk rail line from Moscow to Warsaw to Berlin.

The German reference to a Russian advance reaching a line from Siedlce to Jaroslaw pointed to a general retreat along a 150-mile front across the center of Poland.

The enemy apparently was being swept along with no signs of letup by swift Red forces that left Lwow and Brest Litovsk bypassed more than 60 miles behind advanced Russian columns. The Germans appeared to have doomed the garrisons to miniature Stalingrads.

Elsewhere on the 950-mile rolling front the Germans reported no major withdrawal. Indeed, they claimed to be counterattacking successfully between Brest Litovsk and Kaunas in Lithuania, although this fighting cost them two more generals.

The German communiqué said Lieutenant General Scheller and Major General von Treschov, Chief of Staff, had been killed in action. The Russian communiqué announced the capture of the 361st Infantry Division commander, Major General Lindeman, and the slaying of the commander of the Nazi 340th Infantry, Major General Doidler.

Marshal Stalin on July 23 announced in an order of the day the capture of Pskov.

A salute of 20 salvos from 224 of Moscow's guns was ordered to celebrate a victory which Marshal Stalin said uncovered "the roads to the southern districts of Estonia."

The city was captured by storm by troops of the Third Baltic Front, he added.

By a Staff Artist

Russian Advance Toward Warsaw

Arrows indicate the main points of advance of the Russian forces in their sensational advance toward Warsaw and the Baltic. Black line shows approximately the present position of the battle front.

Pacific:

Tinian Invasion Makes Progress

The day-old invasion of Tinian Island, moving smoothly from firm beachheads rushed American conquest of the strategic Marianas while other American forces isolated key objectives on Guam, 130 miles southward.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz' communiqué said landings, begun at dawn July 23 by assault units of the Second and Fourth Marines, were being "continued against light opposition," on Tinian, three miles south of conquered Saipan. The invasion was made under protection of carrier and land-based planes, warship guns, and land-based artillery.

American forces on Guam suffered 1,958 casualties in three days' fighting. They have isolated the island's best airdrome and finest harbor in closing their grip on Port Apra.

The swiftly moving Pacific war spread to Philippine waters with Gen. Douglas MacArthur's announcement that his bombers sank a 100-foot Japanese vessel July 22 70 miles off Mindanao. He disclosed that this area had been under patrol for sometime, and made the first mention of the Philippines in communiqué since Corregidor's fall May 6, 1942.

The Tinian assault, the third invasion in the Marianas, was launched four days after the Guam landings.

The majority of defense installations around Tinian's beachheads had been neutralized by bombing and artillery fire across the 2½-mile channel separating the island from Saipan. The Tinian airfield also was decommissioned during the constant attack on the island since the Marianas campaign began June 10.

Fighting was expected to be stiffer as the invaders proceeded inland. Tinian is not as rugged and mountainous as Guam and Saipan, but it has several tablelands which should afford the Japanese excellent defense positions.

Admiral Nimitz also announced that Lieut. Gen. Holland F. Smith, United States Marine Corps, has been promoted from commander of the Fifth Amphibious Corps to Commanding General, Fleet Marine Forces of the Pacific, a new position. Presumably, this was a reward for his role in directing Saipan's conquest and an indication of other imminent operations.

His successor in command of the Fifth Amphibious Corps, Maj. Gen. Harry Schmidt, is commanding the expeditionary troops on Tinian. He was promoted from commander of the Fourth Marine Division.

Rear Admiral Harry W. Hill of Oakland, Calif., has returned to action as commander of the overall amphibious operation. He previously directed expeditionary forces which captured Tarawa and Eniwetok.

Maj. Gen. Clifton B. Cates of Chester Hill, Pa., was named the new commander of the Fourth Marines. Maj. Gen. Thomas E. Watson, veteran of three Pacific landings, remains commanding general of the Second Marine Division.

Normandy:

British Wrest Emieville From Foe

Allied troops in Normandy, on the move again after a rain-enforced lull, wrested Emieville from the Germans and beat back numerous counterattacks by the enemy who, staff officers estimated, have lost an estimated 156,000 soldiers, including more than 60,000 prisoners, since D-Day.

British soldiers cleared the Germans from Emieville, five miles east of Caen. The Germans there had poured heavy fire on Allied tanks pushing down the road to Paris. British and Canadians who reoccupied Maltot, southeast of Caen, July 22, beat back counter-attacking Germans. To the west, the Americans likewise hurled back the enemy near Sèves, a village two miles north of Periers which has fallen to doughboy thrusts.

The Allied bag of German prisoners since the invasion started was placed at 60,958, of which 50,549 were taken by the Americans. This indicated General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's overall losses were equivalent to 10 to 15 full divisions.

Although the weather improved July 23, it still is not favorable to large-scale offensive operations, and the lull was emphasized by the briefing officer who opened the midnight news conference at headquarters with the wry comment: "Well, gentlemen, I hope the Russians have done something today."

Lieut. Gen. Omar N. Bradley's troops forced the Sèves River, captured a village of the same name two miles north of Periers, then beat off a sharp counterattack and consolidated positions.

The American attack, described at Supreme Headquarters as a bigger operation than originally believed, carved out a salient a mile and a half wide for an attack on the road hub.

After two days of steady downpours, the clouds lifted and the Allied medium and light bombers swarmed over the battle zone, hammering close-up communications, dumping 265 tons of bombs on six railway stations between the front and Paris over which enemy reinforcements have been shuttled, and striking at other targets.

Air Over Europe:

Italy-Based Fighters Shuttle to Russia

United States air bases in Russia have served in a new type of shuttle operation, with fighter planes arriving in Russia alone from Italy after shooting up enemy airfields in Romania.

Scores of P-38 Lightnings, employed as strafers, escorted all the way by P-51 Mustangs and on the last leg also by Russian Yaks and P-39 Airacobras, landed here July 22 after attacking airfields at Buzau and Zilistea, northeast of Ploesti.

They are poised for new assaults in the swiftly changing pattern of the shuttle system.

The first all-fighter expedition from Italy to Russia destroyed 41 enemy aircraft aground and damaged at least 11 others. They also accounted for six locomotives and their rolling stock.

This work was done by the Lightnings, which raced across the airdromes at ground level with guns blasting, and then turned on railroad bridges.

The Lightnings downed 12 enemy planes in air duels, while the Mustangs destroyed three.

Five Lightnings failed to reach the bases in Russia, but all the Mustangs came through unscathed.

This was the sixth operation involving the bases in Russia since they were inaugurated June 2 with an attack on Hungarian railroad junctions by bombers from Italy.

Meanwhile RAF bombers in "very great strength" struck the German port of Kiel during the night, while speedy Mosquitoes raided Berlin, it was announced.

The preliminary announcement indicated that up to 1,000 heavy bombers carried out the attack on the Kiel naval base, where there have been reports of seething unrest. Simultaneously, other bombers kept up the hammering of German flying-bomb launching grounds in Northern France.

RAF night raiders took the sky after Allied planes based in Britain and Normandy used every opening in a heavy overcast to resume their smashes at enemy communications behind the lines in Normandy as clouds lifted to 4,000 feet.

Commando:

Allies Raid Isle In Aegean Sea

British and Greek Commandos have raided Simi, an island off the Turkish coast north of Rhodes, and have accounted for the entire garrison of German and Italian troops.

The strike was made by night on July 13-14. Fifteen German and Italian soldiers were killed, and more than 150 captured. An official announcement said all military installations and equipment on the island were destroyed before the raiders escaped "with very slight losses."

Simi had been lost last October. The island was one of the first to fall as British troops were pushed from the string of steppingstone Aegean Islands seized by the Allies shortly after the collapse of Italy.

Announcement of the raid came with increased reports that Turkey might be veering toward war against Germany.

Italy:

Fifth Army Fights In Outskirts of Pisa

Allied troops, fighting their way northward from Poggibonsi, are within 12 miles of Florence, Allied Headquarters announced as Fifth Army forces battled the Germans in the southern outskirts of Pisa.

Eighth Army troops north of the Arnoo and west of Arezzo made important gains, headquarters said, and Terranova fell to the advancing British.

In the Adriatic sector a number of German counterattacks were reported beaten off.

Allied airmen blasted military objectives in Bucharest, Romania, July 23, after plastering an oil refinery in Berat, Albania, and hitting targets in Yugoslavia. They flew 1,000 sorties, headquarters said.

The first break into Pisa was in that part lying south of the Arno and came swiftly after night patrols stabbed to within two miles of the city, feeling out enemy positions.

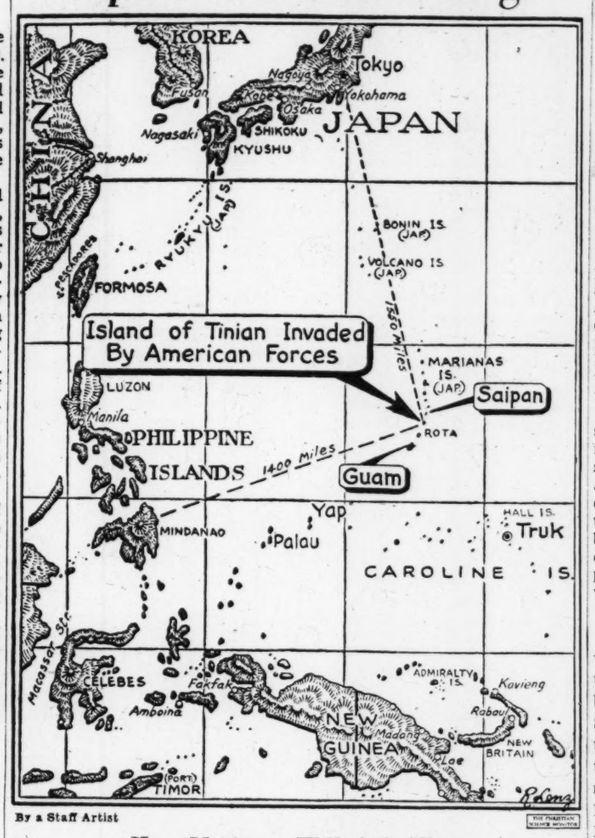
Already South African tankmen were moving out of the worst of the mountains into the fertile farm lands southwest of Florence.

One correspondent reported that the doughboys broke into Pisa before daylight under cover of a haze that blinded enemy gunners on Monte Pisano to the north of the city, then held on and brought up reinforcements through intense mortar and artillery fire.

He said the southern limits of Pisa, from which the leaning tower and the dome of Pisa's ancient cathedral were visible, already had been flattened by Allied air attack.

As enemy defenses caved in below the Arno and Allied troops made steady gains in the march on Florence, an Allied spokesman said the Nazi Command had resorted to summary executions and other harsh repressive measures in an effort to spur a will to fight among officers and men.

Japan in Bomber Range



By a Staff Artist

How Marianas Will Aid Allies

Possession of three Marianas islands, which will be attained with the addition of Tinian to Saipan and Guam, will give American forces in the Pacific important bases within bombing range of Japan and the Philippines, as the distances indicated on map show.

Eisenhower's Staff Has Five Americans

By the Associated Press

An Advanced Command Post, July 24

Supreme Headquarters has disclosed the names of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's General Staff officers, five of them are Americans.

The officers are:

Personnel—U. S. Maj. Gen. R. W. Barker, and British Brig. T. J. B. Bosvile, Deputy.

Intelligence—British Maj. Gen. K. W. D. Strong, U. S. Brig. Gen. T. J. Betts, Deputy.

Operations—U. S. Maj. Gen. H. R. Bull, British Maj. Gen. J. F. M. Whitely, Deputy.

Supply—U. S. Maj. Gen. R. W. Crawford, British Maj. Gen. M. C. D. Brownjohn, Deputy.

Civil Affairs—British Lieut. Gen. A. E. Grasett, U. S. Brig. Gen. J. C. Holmes, Deputy.

Why Did Allied Drive Bog After Caen Break-Through

Continued from Page 1

cess by speedily flinging his armored divisions ahead.

In some quarters here, Prime Minister Winston Churchill's week-end visit to the front, where he met General Montgomery, is linked with these criticisms.

Such a view of the Caen offensive, however, fails to take into consideration all factors. In the first place, by no means is it certain that General Montgomery failed to achieve the objectives which he set out to reach. The great Allied needs prior to the Caen drive were two—to clear Caen itself and its suburbs of the enemy, with a consequent gain of the strategic road network, and to secure much-needed elbow room in which to maneuver and to prepare further offensive moves.

Objectives Won Quickly

Both of these ends were accomplished speedily and at relatively light cost.

Second, comparison with the German break-through in May, 1940, is unsound because, apart from the general disorganization which existed at that time in France, roads clogged with refugees, etc., General Montgomery's forces were up against a very different sort of resistance.

Allied armies in France and Belgium at that time had very little in the way of adequate tanks and antitank equipment with which to counterattack.

Nazi General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel, on the other hand, had a half dozen armored divisions concentrated in the Caen area, which—until they had been engaged and knocked out by Allied armor — remained a dangerous threat to any effort on General Montgomery's part to push a slender column far ahead through the gap.

Yet at the same time, there is no disposition here to attribute the virtual inactivity along the entire front for the past four or five days to bad weather alone. Perhaps the best clue to the question why General Montgomery seemed to stop short after his initial success in the Caen area lies in two announcements from Headquarters this morning.

The first was that the 272d German Infantry Division now has been identified along the Orne. This division, as well as the 271st, is understood to have arrived in the Caen area from southern France a few days before General Montgomery launched his big attack. It is likely that these timely arrivals helped to correct the shortage of infantry which had been one of Marshal Rommel's main weaknesses in this sector.

The other announcement is that the presence on the Normandy front of a new German commander has now been ascertained. He is Gen. Joseph Dietrich, and he is stated to be in command of SS Panzer Corps. Hitherto the presence of three Panzer divisions—the 2d, 10th, and 12th—on the Normandy front had been identified, but this is the first mention of a panzer corps. At all events, it implies the presence on the Normandy front of not only crack armored troops but of the most fanatical Nazi elements.

Colonel Dietrich was organizer and original commander of Hitler's bodyguard, which since has expanded into an SS panzer corps.

Incidentally, General Dietrich has fought on the Russian Front and is listed by the Russians as a war criminal for atrocities at Kharkov.

King-Nimitz Map New Blows From Saipan and Guam Bases

Continued from Page 1

with Admiral Nimitz and his staff regarding current and future operations "some of which involve long-range views."

Following the capture of Saipan, some questions were raised as to the necessity for the speed with which seizure of the island was pushed through to completion at a relatively high cost in casualties. Admiral King said his inspection of Saipan convinced him that the measures taken to overrun the Island in the briefest time possible were essential to things that are to follow.

Calling attention to Saipan's strategic position, Admiral King noted that a 1,500-mile arc described from Saipan touches both Japan and the Philippines and other island groups. Because of the strategic opportunity afforded by Saipan to hit in a variety of directions, the Japanese must be puzzled, Admiral King said, as to where the next blow will fall.

Accent on Mobility

Prime factors behind recent western Pacific successes against the Japanese have been the mobility and endurance of United States naval forces as well as their power. Admiral King said the use made of such forward newly acquired bases as Majuro Kkajalein, and Eniwetok in the Marshalls has helped to give American naval forces mobility unenvisioned 30 years ago, when naval planners first began thinking in terms of giving the fleet mobility by the ruse of repair ships, tankers, supply vessels.

Guam and Saipan hold promise of making an additional contribution to the reach and mobility of Western Pacific naval forces. Admiral Nimitz said every possible step will be taken to extend the Marianas harbor areas to the maximum.

The harbor at Guam will be improved rapidly, but improvements there will depend on what the Japanese already have done to that harbor.

Japanese Raids Expected

While the conversion and reconditioning of the Marianas bases are proceeding, full allowances and preparations have been made for possible interference by the Japanese. Admiral Nimitz said it is reasonable to expect the Japanese to use every opportunity to damage Allied forces while they are covering the Guam operation and guarding the conversion work on Saipan. But United States forces are adequately prepared to handle any interference attempts.

Much interest has centered on the possible utility of Saipan as an air base. Admiral Nimitz declined to specify to what uses the island will be put in this connection other than to give assurance that every advantage will be taken of all Saipans' possible uses.

Admiral Nimitz pointed out that wherever United States carriers have been sent against enemy land-based aircraft so far, they have always had sufficient numerical strength to handle Japanese planes. But there is a limit to the use of carrier planes against land bases.

Commenting on speculation about carrier strikes against Japan proper, Admiral Nimitz said it is imprudent to send carrier planes against targets where the enemy has a multiplicity of land bases and probably plenty of planes. But United States carrier bases and air power still are gaining strength. As for carrier strikes against Japan, Admiral Nimitz says that is something else to keep the jittery Japanese guessing.

Plans for New Lidice Drawn at Columbia

NEW YORK, July 24 (AP)—Plans for a new Lidice, to be built in Czechoslovakia after the war, are being designed at Columbia University under the auspices of the Czechoslovakian Government in Exile, it was announced yesterday by Leopold Arnaud, Dean of the Columbia School of Architecture.

The new Lidice to replace the town wiped out by the Nazis in reprisal for the killing of German officers will be erected near the former site which will be used as a war memorial park.

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Japanese Aim to Set Up Total East Asiatic Religion

By Religious News Service

A movement is under way by the Japanese to set up an East Asiatic religion that will supersede all others. The policy at present appears to be to make the Japanese brand of Buddhism the paramount religion. The "Greater East Asia" sphere now includes an estimated 50,000,000 Buddhists, 70,000,000 Moslems, and 20,000,000 Christians.

Indications that Buddhism may form the basis of the new state-established creed are the systematic removal of sacred relics from Buddhist countries for enshrinement in Japan; Buddhist drives now under way in Japan; and assertions by Japanese spokesmen that Buddhism encompasses the characteristics of all the Asiatic countries. The strength and influence of Buddhist priests are frequently stressed by Japanese officials.

Last May, a Dr. Enku Uno, in an interview with the Domei news agency, declared that the new religion should have an East Asiatic nature "superseding the existing religions." A month later, Kairyu Yamamoto, professor of Buddhist philosophy at Tokyo Imperial University, went a step further by stating Buddhism is the "most Asiatic of all religious sects in East Asia," and therefore Buddhism should be the "sole representative of East Asiatic religion."

Japanese Use Pressure

Considerable significance is seen in moves to bring Moslems in the Southern regions under closer control of the Japanese military administration, and the pressure being exerted to force Moslems into "voluntary" labor work. Remnants of the Protestant churches in Japan are also being coerced into closer relations with Buddhist and Moslem groups through the East Asia Religious League, and the influence of the Roman Catholic Church is being deliberately weakened by sending Japanese priests to Roman Catholic communities in the Philippines and other controlled areas.

A new movement known as "Rouse All Buddhists to Action" is being sponsored by the Dai Nippon Buddhist Association. The Education Minister, various Buddhist leaders, and large numbers of Buddhists participated in a ceremony opening the new Horiuji Temple at Nara, and heard Okabe declare that "religious men . . . must guide the thoughts and lives of the people, especially the Buddhist believers."

[Whether the Education Minister is included in the Japanese Cabinet shake-up of July 18 is not known, but it seems unlikely that the Buddhist movement would be affected even so.]

Publicize Jyodo Sect

Much publicity was given to the Jyodo Sect, a Buddhist group, which organized a Patriotic Service Association and collected more than 1,000,000 yen marks from its members for a patriotic airplane, presented recently at ceremonies in a Buddhist Temple in Shiba.

Removal of the Ashes of Buddha, brought from Burma to Japan by the Burma Special Mission in May, was evidently dictated by the hope that possession of these relics would cause the Buddhist nations to be more dependent on Nippon, and that the relics will act as an intangible bond.

There is a chance, however, that Japan is miscalculating the reactions of her satellites, especially the Burmans and Thai. The Burman when he goes to his temple may remember that the relics are no longer there, and, regardless of the strength of his faith, he will probably resent the Japanese presumption and intrusion into his holy of holies.

Bid for Support

Nevertheless, the Japanese are making a powerful bid for support among the Buddhists both of Burma and Thailand. Buddhist priests in Bhamo City, Burma, recently held a "gigantic" rally in which they "pledged still more co-operation with the Japanese."

Another move has been to bring together 80,000 Buddhist monks to foster friendly Nippon-Burmese relations. In Thailand, the puppet government has decided to build a Buddhist "holy city" in the Sari Buri District, where only Buddhists may live, and which will become a center for the study of Buddhism and Buddhist festivals.

Meanwhile, policies are being followed which are aimed at wreaking havoc among Moslem and Christian groups in Japan and Japanese - controlled countries. Outright attacks on Christianity are being avoided, but subtle propaganda is being used charging that the Christian religion is merely a cloak under which Anglo-Americans seek to hide their political aims. English-language radiocasts seek to intensify pacifistic elements in the Christian religion and to raise doubts as to whether the current war is in accordance with Christian ethics.

Familiar Theme Outlined

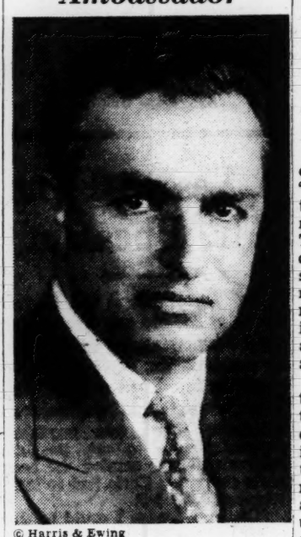
Familiar theme of Moslem-directed propaganda is that Anglo-Americans intend to "swallow up" the Islamic countries, and Moslems therefore should rise to the aid of Japan.

Local Christian councils are being formed to work "in cooperation with Shinto and Buddhist organizations." Japanese authorities have finally prevailed upon the Japan Episcopal Church to join the Japan Church of Christ, and Episcopal leaders have been appointed to "important posts" in the latter group, a component part of the all-embracing East Asia Religious League.

The pretext used to deplete the roster of Roman Catholic priests in Japan is to send them as missionaries to Roman Catholic areas elsewhere. Japanese radiocasters sometimes relate accounts of Japanese Roman Catholic missionaries who have been working in the islands of the Southwest Pacific attempting to replace the Western missionaries who have been withdrawn.

Occasional statements to the effect that the "Americans made use of the missionaries in the occupation of Hawaii" implies that the Japanese are aware of the effective role which zealous missionaries can play in guiding the thoughts of their flocks.

Ambassador



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Galo Plaza

Ambassador from Ecuador, who has arrived in Washington to assume his post.

More Shifts Reported By Japanese

By the Associated Press

The Tokyo Radio announced today that Gen. Nobuyuki Abe had been named Governor-General of Korea to succeed Gen. Kuniaki Koiso, who left that post last week to become Japanese Premier.

The radiocast, recorded by United States Government monitors, also said that Ryusaki Endo, former Secretary of the Treasury and a member of the House of Peers, had been named Civil Administrator for Korea.

On July 23, Tokyo announced the resignation of General Abe as President of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society, parliamentary wing of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, Japan's totalitarian party.

General Abe has served at various times as Premier, Foreign Minister, and Ambassador to the Japanese-sponsored puppet government at Nanking.

Another radiocast, also reported by Government monitors, said Shansuke Kiski had resigned as Vice-Minister of Munitions, a post he held under former Premier Tojo, and that Etsasaburo Shiina, described as Director of the Total Mobilization Bureau, had been ordered to take the position.

Polish Issue

Continued from Page 1

wife of Alexander E. Korneichuk, ex-deputy of the Soviet Foreign Commissar. Director of National Defense is Gen. Michal Rola-Zelinski, who has been described as a "financial general" who left the Polish army early in the 1930's, after a trial concerning financial matters which led to his imprisonment.

Supplied Armaments

He later reappeared as supplier of armaments to both sides in the Spanish Civil War. Another member of this Committee who is given the post of Director of War Supplies, Dr. Emil Sommerfeld, was one of the few, if not only, deputy in the old Polish Parliament not a member of the Pilsudski Party who voted in favor of the authoritarian 1925 Constitution, a Constitution which has been widely attacked by democratically minded Poles everywhere as needing revision or abolition.

In Polish circles here it is felt that the Soviet Union would probably still prefer co-operating with the Polish Government in London, provided a satisfactory basis of understanding can be discovered.

Fundamental to an understanding from the Russian side remains the necessity for some major changes in the Polish Government in exile. Hitherto, Premier Mikolajczyk has failed to carry a majority of his Cabinet for such changes and it is uncertain whether he could guarantee them if he went to Moscow.

Situation Outlined

Premier Mikolajczyk, in a press interview recently, underlined a number of factors which should bring Poland and Russia together.

Both have a common aim to render an aggressive Germany harmless and disarm and punish her, the necessity for a Russo-Polish alliance to prevent any future German aggression, and removal of the mistaken idea that Poland is a barrier between Russia and Western Europe.

"I should welcome an opportunity to talk with Mr. Stalin himself about all the outstanding questions," Premier Mikolajczyk is reported as saying. "I am ready to do so at any time and place, without any pre-conditions. I have repeatedly expressed the opinion that being set between Russia and Germany, Poland cannot afford to be on bad terms with both her neighbors. Consequently it must have good neighborly relations with Russia which would assure us due respect for national individual rights."

Complicated as the Russo-Polish problem appears to be, there is, nevertheless, a growing feeling in circles here [not only Polish] that this Russo-Polish issue unfortunately also indicates a serious lack of co-ordination between the "Big Three" in a matter which is fundamental to the future peace of Europe. Some had assumed, probably wrongly, that the European Advisory Committee would have evolved some modus vivendi in this issue, but that organization appears to have been distinctly quiet on the Russo-Polish issue.

War Contract Official Aided Air Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 24—Robert Henry Hinckley, who has been "drafted" by President Roosevelt to be Director of Contract Settlement under the War Contract Termination Settlement Act recently passed by Congress, is a specialist in civil aviation. For many years Mr. Hinckley has maintained a practical and active interest in the development of aviation in this country and abroad.

One of the most significant contributions that Mr. Hinckley made to aviation was to originate and execute the Civilian Pilot Training Program in 1939. As a result, thousands of young Americans received Government-supervised aviation training in colleges and universities thereby creating a great reservoir of instructors and trained flying personnel whose services have been invaluable to the country during the war.

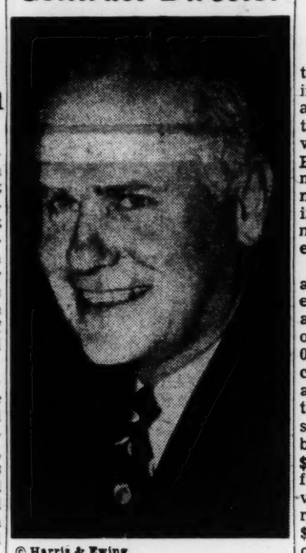
Mr. Hinckley has had wide official and civic experience as a municipal official, state legislator, state relief official, regional work-relief director, Assistant Administrator of the War Work Projects Administration, as well as a member and Chairman of the Civil Aeronautics Authority, Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Air, and an executive of the Sperry Corporation.

He is a native of Fillmore, Utah, and a resident of Ogden. His public service started as a member of the Utah House of Representatives. Subsequently he was Mayor of Mt. Pleasant, Utah.

A graduate of Brigham Young University, Mr. Hinckley was awarded an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws by Elon College, North Carolina, in 1942. After his graduation he became a teacher and later established his own business. He was a pioneer in commercial aviation in the West, organizing the Utah-Pacific Airways in 1928. He was a member of the Board of Regents, University of Utah, from 1928 to 1941.

He was Director of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration for the 11 western states, Hawaii, and Alaska in 1933; Assistant Administrator, WPA, 1935-38; member Civil Aeronautics Authority, 1938-'40 and Chairman, 1939-'40. He served as Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Air until 1942 when he joined the Sperry Corporation in an executive capacity.

Contract Director



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Robert H. Hinckley

Former Assistant Secretary of Commerce, named by President Roosevelt to be Director of Contract Settlement.

U. S. View on Polish Council

Continued from Page 1

ment came as no surprise to the State Department. It has been clear for some days that the problem of Russian recognition of just such a Polish regime as has now been set up was being given the closest attention in the department.

While the Russians have not yet recognized the Polish National Council, whose order sets up the Polish Committee of National Liberation, as the de facto Polish Government, the possibility that Moscow would do so has greatly increased during recent weeks. It is obvious, however, that it would not permit the committee to enter and administrate freed territory if it did not favor that organization.

American officials do not consider that establishment of the committee has ended all hope of reconciliation between the Soviet Union and the Polish Government in London, although there can be no doubt that the latest development would seem to have further reduced the chances of such an understanding.

It is admitted privately that the State Department's main concern in connection with the Polish situation is not what effect it might have on American-Polish relations but upon American-Russian relations. The State Department feels obligated to continue recognizing the Polish government in London as the only legitimate spokesman for the Polish people until such time as the latter have had a chance to choose their own representatives through free balloting. If, however, Moscow does accord recognition to the new Polish Committee, it is not impossible that some embarrassing situations might arise between Moscow on the one hand and Washington and London on the other.

Political Situation

Moscow Radio is reported to have declared that the formation of the Committee was taken on Polish initiative and is a wholly Polish affair. This interpretation is welcomed here and officials frankly hope that Moscow will adhere to that interpretation, since it means that American question of recognition for the Committee will not arise.

Washington does, however, regret the fact that establishment of the Committee on Russian soil indicates Moscow is not greatly interested in settling its disagreement with the Mikolajczyk Government in London. Washington had hoped that the more friendly and conciliatory attitude which has been noticeable in official Polish circles during the past several months would be reciprocated in Moscow.

Although this point isn't stressed at the State Department, one of the main reasons why Washington walks so carefully in connection with Poland is because of the large number of persons of Polish descent in the United States. The 1940 census showed that there were nearly 3,000,000 persons of Polish stock in the United States, nor must it be forgotten that a substantial majority of Polish voters are believed to vote the Democratic ticket.

Tiny Toronto Plant Does Vital War Job

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, July 24—A baby war plant, staffed with 20 girls and half a dozen men, has turned out nearly $100,000 worth of precision optical instruments in the past two years.

The plant, which has operated with no fanfare of publicity, is hidden in the shadows of the Meteorological Building, and it is operated by the local bureau of the Dominion Meteorological Services, with Dr. John Patterson at its head. These workers also test to within thousandths of an inch the workmanship of Canadian-produced gun bores, range finders, binoculars and other scientific instruments.

Ruml Would Ease Business Taxes

Continued from Page 1

theless maintained that sentiment in the country was moving toward acceptance of his thesis. Corporation taxes, he explained, are always passed on to the consumer. Better therefor, he argued, to remove that tax and permit business to sell its products cheaper, improve labor's pay, and return more money to the business owners.

In some rather involved tables at the end of his report, Mr. Ruml explains that under present taxes and assuming a national income of $140,000,000,000 some $12,000,000,000 would be paid in taxes by corporations and $8,000,000,000 available for dividends and retained income. Under Mr. Ruml's scheme, corporation taxes would be only $1,000,000,000 instead of $12,000,000,000 (he would keep a franchise tax of 5 per cent as the value of doing business in corporate form) and so there would be $11,000,000,000 for distribution in other ways.

This $11,000,000,000 Mr. Ruml speculates would possibly be used as follows: $4,000,000,000 to bring lower prices, $4,000,000,000 to go for higher wages, and $3,000,000,000 for dividend disbursements.

Back on Individual

This $3,000,000,000, Mr. Ruml hastens to point out, would be taxable to the individual in his appropriate personal income tax bracket.

It possibly should have been emphasized earlier that this elimination of corporation taxes constitutes only one item in the Ruml-Sonne postwar monetary program. The other recommendations, however, are more orthodox and most of them will be less controversial. They include:

1. Balancing of the budget but only at a high level of production and employment. Reduction of the national debt when employment and production exceed these levels but not before.
2. Dependence on a graduated progressive income tax as the chief source of revenue.
3. No general sales tax.
4. Excise taxes only on tobacco and alcohol, and possibly on gasoline. These to provide "a deflationary anchor to windward."
5. Revision of social security financing to stop the building up of reserves at times of underemployment.

Keeps Capital Gains Tax

6. Retention of the capital gains tax, but only to keep this controversial subject out of the discussion and prevent confusion on more important issues.
7. Stabilization of the construction industry as the main objective of any public works program.
8. No increase in tariffs, but rather a gradual reduction of tariffs and freer trade.
9. Formation of two new Committees of Congress, one in the House and the other in the Senate, to unify the discussions on fiscal and monetary policy of other committees.
10. Establishment of an agency under the Office of Emergency management to issue directives in the fiscal and tax fields.

Mr. Ruml and Mr. Sonne made it quite clear in their report that fiscal and monetary policies alone could not solve the nation's economic problems, particularly unemployment. But they are persuaded that they play an important part in assuring an economy of high employment and for that reason have put out this report. Perhaps no truer words appear in the report than those referring to it as a "memorandum to stimulate discussion."

An unusual feature of this report is that contrary to custom it has not been approved by the Agriculture and Labor Committees of the National Planning Association. Usually their reports are not issued until approved by all three committees—business, agriculture and labor. From remarks of Mr. Ruml, it was obvious that this report would not have appeared in this form if at all if labor's acceptance was necessary before issuance. Rather than hold it up or alter it to suit other groups, Mr. Ruml and Mr. Sonne issued it on their own, as it were.

Toronto Symphony To Double Concerts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, July 24—The Toronto Symphony Orchestra has announced that the total number of concerts next season will be increased from 19 to 38, or double the number in any previous season. Plans are for the continuance of the series of Tuesday night engagements with addition of Friday night concerts each week as well.

There will be more secondary school concerts, which were sold out last year, according to Jack Elton, manager, and more out-of-town engagements in cities close to Toronto, including Brantford, London, Kitchener, Hamilton, Guelph and St. Catherines.

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ROPE—a tie that binds the Americas...

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As far back as 1925 the development of strains of abaca suitable for the American tropics had been started in Middle America at the request of foresighted men in the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

To meet the stringent and ever-increasing demands for rope in the war emergency, the United Fruit Company expanded the abaca plantings at top speed. In this strictly non-profit undertaking the Company has been given full cooperation by the four Middle American governments involved. Today nearly 30,000 acres of this strategic crop are flourishing in the American tropics. *Enough is being harvested now to meet the urgent needs of our fighting and merchant ships.* And the supply is increasing every month.

Never again need our hemisphere depend on the Far East for "sea-going" rope. This is now a tried and tested member of the ever-growing society of strategic crops in the Western World.

★ ★ ★

When the United Fruit Company's Great White Fleet is no longer needed for war service around the world—and the ships return to their Caribbean routes—abaca *will find a place in their capacious holds. Together with other strategic crops developed in Middle America during the war—rubber, quinine, rotenone, essential oils—abaca will prove a valuable addition to peacetime trade between the Americas.*

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Great White Fleet
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PANAMA ★ COLOMBIA ★ CUBA ★ JAMAICA, B.W.I.
Back the attack . . . buy more War Bonds!

Stories You Can Read for Yourself

For Children

Poems, Party Pictures to Color

A Monday Page

The Little White Hen

By Elisabeth Kyle

Every now and then, Karen would go to visit her grandmother, walking through the great Swedish birch woods in summer, and driving there in winter in her father's sleigh. When she arrived at the big farm, or gård as it was called, her grandmother would make much of her, letting her see all the animals, giving her a fine tea, and then presenting her with a special little gift for herself before she went home again.

The weather was still fine, though the days were shorter, and Karen went off by herself through the wood. Many of the leaves had already fallen, so that between the tall silver stems of the birches she could catch glimpses of wide, reaped fields, with here and there a small farmhouse or cottage painted dull red according to Swedish fashion. As she went she repeated to herself, over and over, the messages from the rest of the family to her grandmother, but louder than words came the thought, which she simply could not keep away, What will Grandmother give me this time?

When she arrived at the gård, her grandmother kissed her and gave her a big bowl of cloudberries with cream for tea. When it was time for her to go home, the old lady disappeared in the direction of the henhouse and came back with a small, neat hen under her arm. It had snow-white feathers and rose colored feet.

"This is for you," her grandmother said. "But you must take good care of her, for she's a tricky thing and very proud."

"I will call her Snowflake," Karen said, tucking the little hen into the basket she carried.

Snowflake's New Home

When she reached home again, she tilted Snowflake carefully out among the other hens, and then in a moment she understood why her grandmother had called the little hen proud, for she looked disdainfully about her and, standing as far as possible from the other fowls in the run, made Karen come specially over to her with her supper of grain. Nor would she use the nestingboxes the other hens popped into. Instead, she roosted by herself, and the second night she slipped under the wire when no one was looking, and walked proudly about in the field beyond, until Karen coaxed her back into the yard with some more grain.

"That hen's too big for its boots," said Karen's mother, watching. "It will be more trouble than it's worth, mark my words!"

"Wait till it begins to lay an egg every morning," Karen answered, adding dreamily, "a nice little round white egg for my breakfast."

But time went on, and the little white hen never laid an egg at all. Now, grain costs money, and Karen's parents were not well off.

"I can't afford to keep a hen in luxury for nothing," her mother grumbled. "If she doesn't begin to work for her living soon, I shall have to get rid of her."

Karen's heart thumped at the words. She had grown to love Snowflake in spite of her superior ways, and the little white hen knew her well enough to come running when she called. Karen went dolefully down to the henhouse and spoke to Snowflake who was poking her beak in and out of the wire netting.

"Do please lay an egg!" she whispered, kneeling down so that Snowflake could hear her, "for if you don't pretty soon—well, something terrible's going to happen."

The little white hen listened with her head on one side. Then she began to pace the run thoughtfully up and down, as if she were thinking over what Karen had said.

Karen was so sure that Snowflake had understood that she went down to the run before breakfast next morning, and even carried a small basket for the egg she was going to find. All the other hens were pecking about the place, but there was not so much as a white feather in sight. Snowflake had managed to squeeze herself through a hole in the netting and had totally disappeared.

"Such ingratitude!" Karen's mother said angrily, for she had meant to sell Snowflake at the market for a nice little sum. Karen was too busy hunting for the little white hen, however, to answer or even hear her. She hunted through the whole village first, then she went through the fields, giving the little call Snowflake knew so well, and finally she looked in the wood. There, lying on a path, she found one small white feather. But Snowflake herself was nowhere to be seen.

Snowflake's Surprise

"Silly thing!" Karen's mother exclaimed. "Now Mr. Fox will get her for sure."

That night Karen lay awake listening for Mr. Fox's curious coughing bark, and the next day, and every day after that, she went searching until at last all hope vanished. By this time, the other hens had stopped laying and there was frost in the air. When the sun rose in the morning, it sparkled on the rime covering the stubble of the great field which lay between Karen's home and the woods. She looked over the field from the window one morning as she was brushing her hair; and then she nearly dropped her hairbrush from sheer surprise.

Out of the wood, walking proudly and daintily, came the little white hen, but not alone. Behind her, rolling like dandelion puffs over the ground, came five little chicks, five bright yellow chicks that might take after their mother and turn white later, or might not. Karen pushed up the window and gave her special call, and Snowflake hurried forward, yes, actually hurried, while her little family bobbed along after her, and they were all at the back door, drinking from the trough, by the time Karen had got downstairs.

"Well, I never did!" said Karen's mother delightedly. "She must have made her own nest in the woods and managed everything in her own way."

Karen was too happy to speak. Grandmother had been right when she said that the little white hen was "a tricky thing."

Through courtesy of The Museum of Modern Art, New York City

A Morning Chore

Four New Heroes

Red, Jimmy, Kit and Banty are four new heroes who will appear on the page For Children next Monday. "Picnic in the Woods," by Margery Bianco tells about their picnic and what happened afterwards, too, when they went exploring deep in the pine woods and came on the deserted shack and . . . but we must say no more. Read about their adventure and their home-coming —when there were not four in the party—but five.

"Picnic in the Woods" will be published in three installments. And immediately after it there will be another Margery Bianco story—"Huckleberry Time"—about Red and his friend Fatty when the huckleberries were ripe.

Come Away

Come away, where the hills are green,
Where the tall white daisies wait,
Where the old rail-fence goes zig and zag,
And the hinge is off the gate.

We'll see the flash of the bluebird's wing
And the chickadee's tiny cap,
We'll find the place where the daisies wait,
And sit in the meadow's lap.

HELEN CUSHMAN MITCHELL

How About a Flowery Tepee?

Let's Make Something—4

By Nina R. Jordan

Author of "American Dolls in Uniform," "The Home Toy Shop," etc. Illustrated by the Author

A Flowery Tepee makes a clever playhouse. All through a happy summer, the tepee can be Home Sweet Home for Jr. Supermen or Lone Rangers. It is also a fine camp for Big Chief Plenty-Brave and his squaw and papooses.

The tepee in the picture is really a double-header, for it is both playhouse and victory garden at the same time. How come? Because its vines are scarlet runner beans.

These vines grow swiftly. They have little red flowers, followed by bean pods, then beans. The children can pick the beans and help Mother prepare and cook them—yes, and eat them. The pods are rather stringy but well-flavored, and the dried beans are very good, we're told.

Jacky's Beanstalk

"Jacky and his Beanstalk"; our friend Jacky set up a tepee frame of poles, like the one you see at the right in the picture. They were tied together at the top. As the poles were dead branches, their preparation was a jack-knife job. Jacky had some help on this work, also on setting the poles into the ground.

But he planted every bean himself and watered them all faithfully. His sister Judy planted the red, white and blue morning glories just outside the merry-go round of bean vines.

Before long the poles were hidden by thick foliage and flowers. As fine a sight as you ever laid eyes on! Jacky called it his "one-man victory garden."

To be sure, there are many other kinds of fine, fast-growing vines that you can plant to cover your tepee. Our own florist suggests these: balloon vine, canary-bird vine, or cup-and-saucer vine. He also mentioned silver-lace vine, honeysuckle, grape and kudzu vines.

Have Your Poles High

Tepee Poles: Although the Indians used real tree branches for building tepees, you can use any sticks six feet long or more. Seven or eight-foot poles will allow more head room and more floor space, too, inside the tepee.

A String Tepee: Here is another way to make a flowery tepee but with a center pole only. You might even arrange it around a backyard clothes-line post.

Plant your vine seeds in a ring around the post. After the vines come up, tie strings from the top of the post down to the plants. Then watch the vines climb up and build the tepee for you!

There isn't a Cub Scout anywhere — or a Brownie — who wouldn't like being boss of a tepee like either of these. And as for the fellow who fancies himself a caveman or an explorer, what finer kind of jungle hut could he ask for his Backyard Kingdom?

(Do you need a nice new purse for your pocket money? We shall tell you how to make some pretty purses next Monday. Watch for the article.)

Stepping Stones

Between the stepping stones
The busy brook runs by,
Laughing, racing swiftly,
Looking at the sky.

The stepping stones are cool
And smooth beneath bare feet,
A scattered path of gray
Across a watery street.

Oh, happy thoroughfare
Caressed by foaming rill,
Moss - covered stepping stones
Leading to pine-clad hill.

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The Fairy in the Clematis Vine

By Margaret Waring Buck

Illustrated by the Author

Once there was a fairy who lived in a cloud. All of his brothers, sisters, friends and cousins lived in clouds also. In fact they were cloud fairies. Their home was most delightful. It was soft, cool, moist and great fun to play in. Sometimes the fairies played hide-and-go-seek. Each one would roll himself up in a small bit of cloud and hide from the others.

But our fairy was a restless small creature and a bit too critical. He said, "Oh yes, it is pleasant enough here but what of that earth down there with all its green trees? Who knows if it wouldn't be pleasanter there?"

And so, one day when the sunbeams passed through the cloud on their way to the earth, the little fairy folded his wings, drew his spindly legs together and leapt clear over the edge of the cloud. He floated down to the earth on a sunbeam and landed in a tree.

"My, what scratchy things trees are!" he said.

Asleep in the Vine

He freed himself as quickly as possible and floated to the ground. But the ground was hard and hurt his feet. He saw a vine with a cluster of small, soft white flowers. Shaking out his wings, he flew to the vine and there he fell asleep. As he slept, the vine threw a tendril over him and held him fast. The poor little fairy! When he awoke he couldn't move. Some children passing by said, "What a curious flower this vine has!"

Then all the little brothers, sisters, friends and cousins of our fairy missed him. They guessed that he had gone to the earth, and they set out to find him. One by one they jumped over the edge of the cloud and floated to earth on the sunbeams. And one of them fell directly into the vine that held our fairy. He called the other fairies. Then, all together, they grasped the vine and tried to pull the tendril loose. But they were delicate little creatures used to soft living, and though they pushed and pulled with all their might they were not able to move the tendril. So they all sat down and cried.

A Little Bit of Cloud

Soon one of them said, "It is plain that you will have to stay here. Is there anything that we could do to make you more comfortable?"

"If I had a little bit of cloud to rest on, I should be happier," the fairy in the vine replied.

So all the brothers, sisters, friends and cousins flew back to the cloud. They broke off a little piece and carried it down to him.

Then the children, again passing the vine, exclaimed, "Oh, do look, what a curious seed this vine has! It is like a cloud."

And that is why the clematis vine always has such a feathery, silky plume on its seed.

A Lesson From Mr. Pheasant

Carlo the Squirrel sat in the crotch of the old oak tree, wishing for something. He wished that he could be the biggest squirrel in all the forest. It was very tiresome being the littlest, because whenever there was anything especially good to eat, the big squirrels always carried the best parts away and Carlo had to take whatever was left.

"Oh, how I wish I could be the biggest!" Carlo sighed again, looking down toward the green grass of the forest. He scurried down the old oak tree and ran to his secret pool under the beech trees. It was a little pool, as clear as a mirror, and Carlo shut his eyes and made one last wish before he looked to see if his wishing had done any good.

"Now!" he shouted to himself and opened his eyes wide. But there in the pool the same Carlo was reflected, still the littlest squirrel in the forest.

The Thoughtful Campers

Sadly he turned away from the pool and climbed to the top of the beech tree. Perhaps he would go to the place where the campers stayed and see if the big squirrels had left any table scraps. The campers had a big gray tent and spent their time fishing from a boat in the lake. When they finished their meals they put the scraps outside the tent, where the big squirrels always found them and ran away with them.

Carlo swung from branch to branch and from tree to tree, skimming through the air almost like a bird.

"Why," said Carlo, "perhaps I could be the fastest, even if I can't be the biggest!"

That idea made him so cheerful that he went faster than ever, and in no time at all he was on the edge of the forest, looking down on the campers' tent. No big squirrels were in sight, and down on the ground lay something round and flat which the campers called a pancake.

"Now is the time," said Carlo, "to see if I really am the fastest."

A Delicious Pancake

Taking a big breath, he ran down the trunk of the tree like a flash of light, scurried across the grass, and seized the pancake with both his paws. It smelled delicious and was nearly twice as big as any that the campers had ever thrown out before. Carlo was feeling very much pleased with himself when over his head he heard a chorus of laughter from three big squirrels.

"Ho, ho, ho!" they laughed. "We could have beaten you in a minute, but we didn't want to. Just wait until you try to carry it away!"

"Maybe," he said hopefully, "I'm big enough to drag it away with me, after all."

He took hold of one edge and pulled with all his might. The pancake moved an inch or two, but then it caught on a clump of grass. When Carlo had worked it around the grass he managed to carry it a few more inches, but he tripped over it at every step.

Carlo retreated to a little bush and sat down to think. The pancake smelled wonderful, and he would have eaten it then and there except that he was afraid that the campers might come back.

"I'm not the biggest and I'm not the fastest," he murmured sadly, "and if you're not big and not fast you can't get any pancakes to eat."

The big squirrels were still sitting in the tree, laughing at him.

"Not so smart!" they called. "Not so smart!"

"I wonder," Carlo said to himself, "if maybe I could be the smartest if I tried very hard."

Hearing a hoarse call close behind him, Carlo turned and saw his friend, Mr. Pheasant.

"My wife wants some fresh ants to feed the children," Mr. Pheasant said. "Do you know where I might find some?"

"Look under the big oak right in the center of the forest," said Carlo.

"Thank you very much," Mr. Pheasant said politely, walking off through the grass.

Mr. Pheasant's White Collar

Carlo looked after him admiringly. Mr. Pheasant was so handsome with his red and green head and his neat white collar.

"Oh, ho!" Carlo said suddenly. "Now I have it!"

He hurried over to the pancake and began nibbling in the very center of it. It tasted even better than it had at first. When he had nibbled a round hole, he stuck his head through the hole, and wearing the pancake like a wide collar, streaked off through the grass and up to the very top of the maple tree.

Down below, he could hear the big squirrels chattering in great excitement. He stopped a minute to listen to them.

"No," one of them was saying, "he's not the biggest and he's not the fastest, but he is certainly the smartest."

Carlo began swinging himself through the trees, still wearing his pancake. It wasn't far to his hiding place, where he could keep his prize safe from harm. He felt very happy indeed. He must remember to take a piece of the pancake to Mr. Pheasant and his family, and also some scraps to the big squirrels. It might comfort them for not being the smartest squirrels in the forest.

Butter Is Now 16 Red Points To Offset Increased Use

WASHINGTON, July 24 (AP) — Housewives pay four more ration points for each pound of creamery butter today, to meet a new ration value of 16 points set by the Office of Price Administration because of increased civilian consumption.

The increased ration value, effective yesterday, does not affect farm and processed butter. They continue at eight and four red points a pound, respectively. Consumption of creamery butter, the OPA said, has been running 20 per cent over the July allocation of 100,000,000 pounds.

The agency said that beginning August 1, ration boards will not issue full supplemental gasoline rations for driving between home and work to motorists who fail to organize full-car clubs.

The Senate Committee on Fuel Oil shortages, meanwhile, issued a report that there can be no increase in civilian supplies of gasoline and fuel oil until requirements for military purposes are decreased. The Committee said that by careful handling of oil supplies, mild weather, and higher coal production, the country will barely get through next winter without suffering.

The War Food Administration issued a statement giving "assurance that shell eggs purchased this year for producer price support purposes will not be 'dumped' on the domestic market. The agency has purchased about 10,500 carloads and disposed of about 3,500 carloads for school lupch, hospital and other institutional users, to driers and freezers and for other purposes.

The War Production Board, going ahead with its program to pave the way for ultimate reconversion of industry to consumer goods, gave permission for building models of postwar products embodying new materials and wartime improvements in design and technology.

If neither labor nor machinery is taken from war work, industry may now build experimental models of passenger cars, refrigerators, civilian airplanes, vacuum cleaners, television equipment, radios, and other products.

Navy's Fighting Ships Triple, As Nonfighters Rise to 28,144

WASHINGTON, July 24 (AP)—The Navy disclosed officially tonight that on Aug. 18, when the Destroyer Escort Grady is launched, the number of United States fighting ships in service will be 1,149 or more than three times the total available when the fleet began to grow in mid-1940.

When the Navy began its intensive building program in July of that year, it said, it had 383 combatant ships. Completion of the Grady, it added, will triple this total.

Many other fighting ships are under construction and some navy officials have indicated that many more than that number could be in service or about to move to the fighting fronts.

It is in the less glamorous types of ships, however, that the real extent of the Navy's stupendous growth is shown. And there, figures are not available. Officially the fleet now comprises "more than 10 times" the number of craft available in July, 1940, exclusive of small landing craft and yard and district vessels.

One indication of the probable total is found in the Navy's statement that the number of craft of all types approximately doubled in the last year. Last September it was disclosed that ships of all types totaled 14,072, indicating there are at least 28,144 naval vessels.

These figures do not include the tens of thousands of amphibious craft used in invasion of enemy beaches. On one recent occasion it was disclosed by the navy that the amphibious craft totaled 48,267, with the building program expected to boost that number to probably 100,000.

In the air, too, the sea arm's growth continues, with the Navy officially saying that planes now are 20 times the number in service in July, 1940. On that date navy planes numbered 1,744 of all types, indicating a present strength of fighters, bomber, torpedo and scout planes, of at least 35,000.

Jet Propulsion Airplane Turbines To Be Made by General Electric

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., July 24 (AP)—The General Electric Company announced today plans for production of jet propulsion aircraft turbines for the War Department. It also revealed it had perfected electronic equipment which can measure the speed of projectiles within 1/100,000th of a second.

The concern said 600,000 feet of floor space, built two years ago to make war equipment no longer needed by the Allied forces, was being converted for production of jet-propelled turbines, and that jet propulsion specifications prepared by General Electric engineers also had been turned over to another company formerly engaged in making conventional airplane engines.

Harry A. Winne, Engineering Vice-President, said that in the substratosphere the propellerless turbine works better than an airplane propeller because:

"The air resistance in the plane is less, and the jet power plane doesn't have to have air to push against—the jet of gases moves in one direction; the inevitable reaction pushes the plane in the opposite direction."

The electronic equipment announced by General Electric already is in use at the Army's Aberdeen, Md., ordnance Research Center proving grounds. It automatically measures the speed of a magnetized shell fired through a series of electric coils spaced 100 feet apart, and records it on an electric typewriter.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts: 10:45 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc, on July 30; Aug. 6, 20.

Worcester—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAAB, 1440kc, on Sept. 24.

Worcester—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAAB, 1440kc, on Aug. 27.

New Hampshire

Manchester—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WMUR, 610kc, on Aug. 27.

Eastern States

New York

New York—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WQXR, 1560kc, on Aug. 6, 20.

Virginia

Richmond—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMBG, on July 30; Aug. 6, 13, 20, 27.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on Aug. 6, 20.

Pacific Coast

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1280kc, on July 30; Aug. 6, 20.

Colorado

Colorado Springs—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KVOR, on July 30.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scienitst, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1150kc, on July 30; Aug. 6, 20.

Canada

Toronto

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 860kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc, on Aug. 6, 20.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 590kc, on Aug. 20, Sept. 17.

Scheduled Lectures On Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

United States

California

Beverly Hills: Church Edifice, 142 South Rexford Drive, 3 p. m., July 30.

San Francisco (Tenth Church): Marina Theater, 12:10 p. m., August 3.

Illinois

Chicago (Nineteenth Church): 3:30 p. m., July 30.

Massachusetts

Ipswich: Methodist Church, 3:30 p. m., July 30.

Maine

Portland: First Universalist Church, Congress Square, 8 p. m., August 3.

Michigan

Detroit (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, 14730 Kercheval Avenue, 8 p. m., July 31. Radiocast Station WEXL, 1340 kilocycles. Holland: Literary Club Building, Central and Tenth Streets, 8 p. m., August 1.

Ohio

Cleveland (Joint lecture): Music Hall of the Public Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., July 30.

Goo Bows to Solid In Chocolate Bars

JERSEY CITY, N. J., July 24 (AP)—After the war, look for chocolate bars that won't turn to goo in the pocket of your summer suit or run down your chin.

The Army says its tropical chocolate bars, which melt at 120 degrees Fahrenheit instead of the usual 85, undoubtedly will be on the civilian market in peacetime through the Southern states and in the summer up North.

The bars are made of chocolate, skim milk, cocoa flat, and oat flour, with flavoring, and vitamins. The mixture cannot be poured, but must be compressed into molds.

The taste and texture are the same as of the new popular bars, says the Overseas Resale Procurement Section of the Army Service Forces.

Special Bible Text Printed in France For Indo-Chinese

By Religious News Service

GENEVA, July 24—News that 3,000 copies of St. Luke's Gospel are being printed in Annamite for Indo-Chinese workers in occupied France brings to light numerous conversions among the Third Legion of Indo-Chinese workers at their camp at Sorgues, near Avignon. The Scripture texts are being prepared in a printing establishment in the South of France, the only printing plant in the country possessing Indo-Chinese characters

The Indo-Chinese workers, presumably engaged in fortification construction, comprise many who were already Christians before coming from French Indo-China, and others who became converts after arriving in France. The Protestant Indo-Chinese formerly went to services in Sorgues churches, but, not understanding French, decided to build their own church.

Nazi U-Boat Captain Killed In Attempt to Escape Camp

WASHINGTON, July 24 (AP)—A captured German U-boat captain, Werner Henke, was shot and killed while attempting escape from a prisoner of war camp in the United States within recent weeks, the War Department said July 22, and the German Government was notified through usual channels.

The Department made this information available after Admiral Karl Doenitz, German Navy commander, paid tribute to Captain Henke in an order of the day, saying he was killed in an attempted prison camp escape.

Lake Behind Grand Coulee Future Transportation Link

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPOKANE, Wash., July 24—Linking of Columbia River water transportation behind Grand Coulee Dam with rail transportation, as approved by the United States Bureau of Reclamation, already forms a major ripple in the pool of postwar uses of the resources of the Columbia basin.

It was down the waters of the Columbia that British fur traders and trappers first floated their canoes to open a vast wilderness and it was up the great stream that the Americans under John Jacob Astor pushed their way to add to their explorations. The Columbia was the pioneer path of travel for the Pacific Northwest, but in later years highways and railroads were easier, for the Columbia was a river of rapids and swift currents.

Where the rapids were the worst the waters have been slowed and spread out behind the Coulee Dam to form a great lake which reaches from the dam 151 miles to the Canadian border, where it is linked with the Arrow Lakes of British Columbia. To connect this new water passage with existing railroads the Bureau has granted a lease for construction and operation of a spur railroad.

The proposed track would connect the Great Northern's Republic line from Kettle Falls, Wash., via Grand Forks, British Columbia, with water-carrier service to be provided by Lafferty Transportation Company of Coeur d'Alene, Idaho. This company has an Interstate Commerce Commission certificate to operate barges and towing vessels on the reservoir.

The road is being constructed to speed shipment of lumber, a critical war commodity.

With an output of more than 621,000,000 kilowatt-hours, the Bureau's giant power plant at Coulee in March broke all existing records for power production by a single plant in a month's time, according to Frank A. Banks, Regional Director of Reclamation.

Mr. Banks said the output, nearly all of which was transmitted to war industries, exceeded by about 17,000,000 kilowatt-hours the previous world's record high, set at Coulee in January, 1944. While the rated capacity of the plant is about 800,000 kilowatts, the generators were overloaded and the maximum hourly load during the 31-day run was more than 880,000 kilowatts.

For the second time in three months, Coulee production exceeded that of the power plant at Boulder Dam although the present installation at Coulee is less than half of its ultimate development.

To pool the vast power resources of the region for maximum war benefits the generating facilities of 11 public and private power systems in Oregon, Washington, Montana, Utah, and Idaho have been interconnected. About a third of the energy transmitted over the 13,000 miles of transmission lines comprising this vast network is contributed by Coulee.

Water for Irrigation

In the postwar period, the waters of the Columbia, balanced and held in reserve in the new lake, will irrigate more than 1,000,000 acres of land.

There is a constant stream of questions being asked the Bureau about the development of the 1,200,000 acres which are to be transformed into 12,000 to 15,000 irrigated farms.

These inquirers sense that homes on the land where they can raise food may well be important to them. Uncle Sam also sees that when the last gun stops firing, the whole world will be hungry and each of his productive acres will be vital.

A federal information booklet points out that "it is not to be supposed that the program of information and assistance which will be developed as a result of these studies will guarantee the success of any settler, will produce any get-rich-quick schemes, or will do away with hardships and long hours of hard work which are associated with the development of an irrigated farm. The clearing and leveling of land, construction of a farm ditch system, application of water, the construction of buildings and fences, and the many other essential tasks require time, hard work, experience, and willingness to learn. Returns from farms in early years necessarily are low; costs of development are high; and a working capital of at least $2,000 or equivalent credit to start is practically necessary."

Construction Charges

"Construction charges for the irrigation works must be paid for each acre of land to which water is delivered," says the booklet. "Any value added by irrigation or the prospect of irrigation properly belongs, therefore, to the person who develops the land and takes the responsibility for payment of construction charges. Appraised values range from less than $5 an acre for raw desert land to more than $30 an acre for some of the better land.

Columbia to Water Thirsty Acres

United States Bureau of Reclamation, Department of Interior

Irrigation Faces Big Job in Postwar Economy

Upper: Columbia River as it roars over Grand Coulee Dam, where its energy is harnessed by turbines to generate needed power for the nation's war activities. Lower: Water-hungry, but otherwise fertile, land which will be ready to raise food in the postwar period when most of the world will be hungry and every additional kernel of grain will be an important help.

Democrats Open Quarters in New York

Continued from Page 1

will be made for New York's pivotal 47 electoral college votes. It also is implicit in new organization steps taken by Edward J. Flynn, National Committeeman from New York and negotiator of the Hannegan chairmanship, as well as of the recent instatement of Paul E. Fitzpatrick as New York State Democratic Chairman, that the national organization agenda will feature an unusually active campaign in New York.

Farley Sets Pattern

The pattern, national and state, is essentially that on which James A. Farley based his organization dynamics in 1932 and 1936, when Biltmore Headquarters was the turbine for the sensationally successful New Deal national campaign.

This time, Mr. Farley, who stepped out of the National Chairmanship in 1940 over the third-term issue, to be succeeded by Mr. Flynn for that campaign, is nowhere in the management picture, having now resigned even his New York State Chairmanship and reduced himself to mere party voter status in protest against the fourth-term bid.

Chief aids of the Flynn-Fitzpatrick team in the 1944 state picture are Oscar R. Ewing, Vice-Chairman of the National Committee, and Miss Doris I. Byrne, Vice-Chairman of the State Committee, both of New York City.

Labor-Liberals in Line

The state campaign endorsement sequence on the Party's national convention Roosevelt-Truman slate-making at Chicago last week today had brought acceptance from organized labor-liberal elements which initiated the futile drive to renominate Henry A. Wallace for Vice-President. These forces, now constituted of the new Liberal party and the American Labor Party and since 1936 a balanse-of-power support to the New Deal Ticket, while evidently regretting the shelving of Mr. Wallace, said they would follow the convention action in substituting the Missouri Senator, Harry S. Truman, as "an eminently satisfactory candidate."

Sidney Hillman, Chairman of the A. L. P., is also head of the National Citizens Political Committee that led the fight for Mr. Wallace in Chicago, but likewise has accepted the Chicago verdict.

Liberals See Champion

The Liberal Party, right-wing offshoot of the A. L. P., announced through its leadership headed by Dr. John L. Childs that it regarded Senator Truman as "a consistent liberal" justifiably on a platform that is "dedicated to the liberal program of the New Deal and best guarantee for successful termination of the war and enduring peace."

The August political calendar in New York heads off with the Aug. 1 congressional primaries of the two major parties, with meetings in the next fortnight of the two state committees to nominate candidates for United States Senator and Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals. Whom the Republicans will pick to oppose the senior Democratic incumbent, Robert F. Wagner, who is certain of renomination, is still an open question, but with a long list of bidders to try their steel against this formidable New Deal contender.

G. O. P. Volume Rises

In the Republican camp, Herbert Brownell, Jr., National Chairman, reported bulging mail-sacks bringing thousands of letters daily in support of the Dewey-Bricker Republican ticket as this campaign swings into action with a mid-week conference between Gov. Thomas E. Dewey and his running-mate, Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio.

Their meeting is preliminary to the "working parley" that the two Governors will hold in St. Louis on Aug. 2 and 3 with their 24 fellow Republican state executives.

The issue-making campaign prospectus in the making at Albany is designed, the Governor has stated, "to consider the areas of responsibility and obligation and as between the States and the Federal Government and how these obligations to the people can best be formed."

It is also expected to cue the Republican executives for major role on the national hustings as party spokesmen to bring into continuing spotlight play their vote-getter qualities and dramatize for the electorate the Party ascendancy in the commonwealths in the last five years.

Ringling Show to Reopen At Akron, Ohio, on Aug. 4

SARASOTA, Fla., July 24 (AP)—The Ringling Brothers and Barnum & Bailey Circus, whose big top was destroyed by fire at Hartford, Conn., will reopen at Akron, Ohio, Aug. 4, F. Beverly Kelley, spokesman for the show, announced July 22.

The show will play in stadiums, ball parks, and auditoriums without a main tent.

Propaganda Fails Hitler in Crucial Hour

Continued from Page 1

lords. This time, we must make quite certain that the chain is finally broken."

Although the German Radio has been repeating and repeating the scanty explanations so far devised, it is of utmost significance that Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels has not made a single radio address. Nor has he been reported at meetings with Hitler.

It may be that Germany's Propaganda Minister still is thinking out his course of action. And it may be that Heinrich Himmler, Chief of the Secret Police and now in command of Germany's Home Armies, has decided that his best course is to purge his enemies in silence.

Few Pledges of Loyalty

Although there have been some professions of "loyalty," including Col. Gen. Günther von Kluge, Hitler's new Commander in the West, there has been a notable absence of word from the Eastern Front. There have been blanket statements that support is sure from the German generals on the Russian front, but no specific pledges.

Such pledges as there have been have come, for instance, from Nazi sycophants, like Robert Ley, leader of the German Labor Front. Dr. Ley surpassed his former extreme attacks upon what he called the aristicratic classes, "blue-blooded Schweinehunde," demanding that the "Nazi revolution should make good what it has failed to do hitherto." Dr. Ley long has not been taken seriously as an exponent of the Nazi viewpoint except as one likely to agitate extreme Leftist workers. But if such still exist in Germany, they are far likelier nowadays to be thinking along Communist than Nazi lines.

New Staff Chief

Another exhortation came from Col. Gen. Heinz Guderian, whom Hitler has appointed Chief of the Army General Staff, who urged the German soldiers to remain faithful to the Führer.

Asserting in a radiocast to troops that the Army "has purged itself and freed itself from unclean elements," General Guderian even called upon the memory of Field Marshal von Hindenburg, termed the leaders of the revolt "cowards and weaklings" and disclosed that some had been in active service when they attempted a coup d'état culminating in the attempt on Hitler.

The German Radio declared that fresh reinforcements from inside the Reich would be rushed to all fronts under a program of redoubling the war effort under Hitler and Himmler.

"We stand on the threshold of Germany's greatest war effort," the radiocast said. "Fresh divisions which have been stationed inside the Reich will arrive at the fronts. Watch the bearing of the German troops at the front."

Meanwhile, there is a specific connection between the unrest in Germany and the RAF attack upon Kiel. This German naval base, where 2,500 tons of bombs were dropped last night, is the scene of the mutinous riot which started the landslide of German collapse in 1918.

Here again a word of warning is necessary with regard to reports of naval riots at Kiel. But the Allied High Command is perfectly conscious of the fact that the German Navy is in a more perilous and unenviable state today than it was at the time that its mutiny signaled the beginning of the end of World War I.

Berlin announced today that Col. Gen. Guenther Korten, Chief of the German Air Force General Staff, had passed on of injuries suffered in the explosion at Hitler's headquarters.

[The Associated Press said the German radiocast added that Maj. Gen. Heinz Brandt, first officer in the operative section of the Army General Staff, also had succumbed. This brought the announced toll to three, Berlin having announced earlier the passing of "the Führer's collaborator," and double, whose name was carried last week by Berlin as "Berger," but was announced today as Heinrich Bergner.]

Secret Police Active

Among the reports to which a certain credence can be given are the advices from the French frontier which declare that at least eight Eastern Front commanders have either been replaced or arrested. Some divisional officers appear to have gone into hiding in France.

And there appears to be little doubt that the Secret Police and the Waffen SS have sprung into the most heightened activity of any time since the war began. Armed SS groups were reported from various sources to be cruising the streets of Berlin, and there were indications that Nazi "commissioners" had been introduced into various Army units. The extent to which these "security" measures within the Army will be permitted to interfere with the military operations is debatable.

In London, a broadcast of the German Radio, which carries programs for the armed forces, was heard to be appealing for mobilization "to the last strength."

"Whoever fails to do his duty is no longer one of us," said the radiocast, which presumably now is under the direction of Herr Himmler, delegates by Hitler to command the home forces.

"No one has the right to live, not even breathe, who does not carry arms or forge them."

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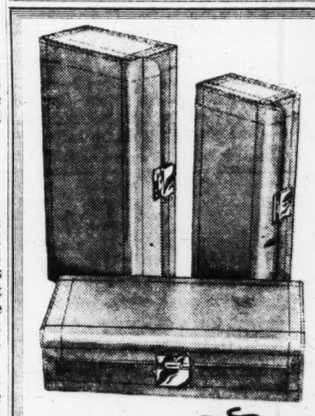

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The Home Forum

A Practical Religion

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AT ONE TIME the writer wondered whether there could be a religion which was really understandable. He found a satisfying answer to his query in somewhat the following manner:

He saw that Christ Jesus was able to prove everything he taught. Jesus said (John 14:12), "Verily, verily, I say unto you, He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also; and greater works than these shall he do; because I go unto my Father." Therefore, the inevitable conclusion appeared to be that Jesus was a man who knew more about God than any other had ever known; that his works were simply the result of his understanding of God; and that he taught his disciples, and, through them, all who wanted to learn and were worthy, how to do the works he did.

Jesus had an understanding of Truth which was also available to anyone who would follow his directions with purity of purpose. The writer realized that it was logical to assume that his own understanding could be tested by the application and demonstration of Jesus' teachings. In the Master's own words, "By their fruits ye shall know them" (Matthew 7:20).

But which of the world's multiple religious beliefs was he to espouse in order to find this understandable and provable religion? While he was still questioning this matter within himself, he had occasion to be examined by a physician for a life insurance policy. After the first examination, he was requested to submit to a second, to verify or disprove the verdict. Both times, however, the report was that no insurance company on the face of the earth would accept him as a risk.

* * *

Discouraged, he turned wholeheartedly to the teachings of Christian Science to see if this religion could meet so urgent a need. He studied its textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy. In the Preface (p. x) he read with interest these words: "The divine Principle of healing is proved in the personal experience of any sincere seeker of Truth. Its purpose is good, and its practice is safer and more potent than that of any other sanitary method. The unbiased Christian thought is soonest touched by Truth, and convinced of it."

Throughout the book he found various terms, or synonyms, for God. Truth, Life, Love, Principle, Mind, Soul, Spirit, were words which began to have new meaning for him when used interchangeably for Deity. He began to see that since God is Truth, as the Bible states, He must be reflected by truthfulness; that since God is Love, He must be reflected in loving thoughts and deeds; that because God is Principle, He must be expressed in ordered lives. God was found to be near at hand, comprehensible to the human consciousness. He saw then that there was work for him to do to bring his own thinking into line with Godlikeness, and he set about doing it with all the strength he could muster.

* * *

He soon found that he was recognizing more good in others as the result of his endeavors; he became less impatient; he relied more and more on right, honest, and loving action to guide and sustain him in his daily affairs, instead of relying on self-will, egotism, material force, and personal sense as he had in the past. Then the remarkable thing happened. He applied again for life insurance and was accepted. His examination showed a perfectly healthy body.

This was proof to the writer of the present practicability of the teachings of Christ Jesus. He had, indeed, found a practical religion in Christian Science and he had discovered the truth of Mrs. Eddy's words (Science and Health, Pref., p. vii), "To those leaning on the sustaining infinite, to-day is big with blessings."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

РЕЛИГИЯ ПРИМЕНИМАЯ НА ПРАКТИКЕ

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

Однажды пишущий эти строки задался вопросом, могла ли бы существовать религия, которая была бы действительно понятна. Он нашел удовлетворяющий ответ на свой запрос приблизительно следующим образом:

Он понимал, что Христос Иисус был в состоянии доказать все чему он учил. Иисус сказал (от Иоанна 14:12): "Истинно, истинно говорю вам: верующий в Меня, дела, которые творю Я, и он сотворит, и больше сих сотворит; потому что Я к Отцу Моему иду". Отсюда неизбежным заключением являлось, что Иисус был человеком, который знал о Боге больше, чем знал кто либо иной когда бы то ни было; что его деяния были просто результатом его понимания Бога; и что он учил своих учеников и, через них, всех тех, которые стремились к познанию и были достойны его, тому как творить те деяния, которые он сам творил.

Иисус обладал пониманием Истины, которое было также доступно всякому, кто с чистым умыслом следовал его указаниям. Автор осознал, что логично предположить, что его собственное понимание могло бы быть проверено путем применения и выявления учения Иисуса. Говоря словами Учителя: "Итак по плодам их узнаете их" (от Матфея 7:20).

Но которое же из многочисленных религиозных верований, существующих на свете, следовало ему принять для того, чтобы найти эту понятную и доказуемую религию? В то время, как он продолжал задаваться этим вопросом, он имел случай быть освидетельствованным врачом в связи со страхованием жизни. Вслед за первым освидетельствованием его попросили подвергнуться второму, чтобы либо подтвердить, либо опровергнуть вынесенное решение. Оба раза, однако, отзыв был тот, что ни одна страховая компания на свете не согласится застраховать его.

В отчаянии, он всем сердцем обратился к учению Христианской Науки, чтобы убедиться может ли эта религия удовлетворить такую крайнюю нужду. Он стал изучать учебник Христианской Науки, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," написанный Мэри Бэкер Эдди. В Предисловии (стр. x) он прочел с интересом эти слова: "Божественный Принцип исцеления доказывается на личном опыте всякого искреннего искателя Истины. Цель его хороша и применение его на практике более безопасно и более действительно нежели применение всякого иного санитарного способа. Непредубежденная Христианская мысль скорее всего затрагивается Истиной и убеждается в ней".

На протяжении всей книги он нашел различные термины, или синонимы, для Бога. Истина. Жизнь. Любовь. Принцип, Разум, Душа, Дух—эти слова начали приобретать для него новый смысл при употреблении их попеременно для обозначения Божества. Он начал понимать, что раз Бог есть Истина, как это заявляет Библия, Он должен отражаться в правдивости; что раз Бог есть Любовь, Он должен отражаться в любвеобильных мыслях и деяниях; что, так как Бог есть Принцип, Он должен выражаться в благоустроенной жизни. Он нашел, что Бог близок—под рукой—и понятен человеческому сознанию. Тогда он увидел, что ему надлежало работать над тем, чтобы привести свое собственное мышление в согласие с Богоподобием, и он принялся за эту работу изо всех сил.

Вскоре он увидел, что в результате своих стараний, он стал распознавать в других больше хорошего; он стал менее нетерпеливым; он стал все более и более полагаться на правильные, честные и любвеобильные поступки в направлении и ведении своих повседневных дел вместо того, чтобы полагаться на собственную волю, себялюбие, материальную силу и личное чувство, как он это делал в прошлом. И тогда произошло нечто замечательное. Он опять обратился относительно страхования жизни и был принят. Освидетельствование показало, что он обладает совершенно здоровым телом.

Для пишущего эти строки это явилось доказательством того, что учение Христа Иисуса применимо на практике ныне. В Христианской Науке он во истину нашел религию применимую на практике и он открыл истину слов Мэри Бэкер Эдди (Science and Health, Пред., стр. vii): "Для тех, которые опираются на поддерживающую бесконечность, нынешний день преисполнен благословениями".

"Начальная Божественная Наука и Нет и Да."—труд Мэри Бэкер Эдди, в одном томе на английском и русском языках можно приобретать в читальнях Христианской Науки или у Alfred Pittman, Publishers' Agent, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. Все сведения о литературе по Христианской Науке на русском языке можно получать, обратившись письменно в Издательское Общество Христианской Науки [The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.].

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By Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"A CHINESE LADY WITH CARVED RINGS IN HAND"

PERSONAL PORTRAITURE, for the Chinese painter who made this likeness, meant "to write truth." For him this was an authentic depiction of the model whom he watched and studied closely. After long and careful observation, he would commence to paint, away from the model, relying upon his memory. He would define her form, bearing and facial expression. The picture would generalize the features, summarize the personal attributes. There is not much of an effort to indicate mass and weight, or to project the model into a background. In this portrait, a delicate brushwork has been used and the lineaments have been set down with grace and clarity. No shadows darken or veil the surface.

D. A.

Trainer Airport

This sun has brought the satin out
On dome and roof and beach and sea.
The city like a bed of flowers
Shakes its pretty petals free,

The waters all around it shine:
And from the suburbs everywhere
Rise and buzz and dart and whine
The hornets of the upper air.

CHARLES MALAM

From My Library Walls

MY PUBLISHERS have been generous in sharing with me the original drawings or paintings which have been reproduced as illustrations in my various novels, during those days when it was the custom for novels to have illustrations. A few of these hang upon my library wall; and, as I look at them, I am conscious of widely-varying emotions.

First of all, there is the recollection of the shock or satisfaction which came when I first saw each of them. In creative writing, the characters become intensely real to an author. In living with them, during the development of his story, they are bound to assume in his mind's eye even definite physical attributes. Judge, then, of the sensation an author-parent experiences when he beholds his brain children, who have previously existed only in his own mind, translated into living men and women by someone who has come to know them only through the written description of their creator!

Of course, no creative writer ever deliberately selects a definite living model for his cast. That would be too photographic for artistic results, besides being reprehensible from an ethical standpoint. Living models undoubtedly suggest the physical appearance of fictional characters, and even their dialogue, but the actual reproduction must be composite rather than actual. "The true portrait of a man," you remember Wordsworth once wrote, "is not the way he looks at any single moment of his life, but as he really looks all the time,"—and this applies equally to word portraits.

* * *

Today it is generally understood that the originals belong to the publisher who places the commission, but I can recall several instances when famous artists sold only the right to reproduce, insisting on the return of the originals after they had served their purpose. There were two legitimate reasons for this: first, the originals often acquired an actual financial value far beyond the commissioned price, and, second, the artist frequently treated his canvas in such a way as to secure the desired effect when reproduced, yet leaving it incomplete and unfinished when considered as a work of art. I have in my possession an original painting Albert Sterner did for Edgar Allan Poe's "Gold Bug," which is an excellent example: the artist, in order to secure an impressionistic effect, cleverly makes use of the color of the bare canvas. In the reproduction this blends in perfectly; but, to treat the painting itself as a thing apart, the effect is unfair to the artist unless his purpose is understood.

* * *

All this reminds me of an incident that happened many years ago. A great publishing-house was making preparations for bringing out the complete writings of a famous author in a uniform set. Letters were sent to various artists, commissioning them to do one or more of the illustrations required. As a part of each commission was the sentence, "All original drawings or paintings are to become the property of the publishers." Out of sixteen artists invited, only two objected. One of these added to his objection the statement that it was an invariable principle with him not to relinquish the originals. To this the publishers replied that it was *their* invariable principle to retain the originals, and withdrew their commission except on the stipulated terms.

The artist, who wished to be a part of the important undertaking, promptly replied that inasmuch as their "invariable principle" was undoubtedly established before his "invariable principle," he accepted the commission. The other protesting artist was Howard Pyle. He received an identical reply, but his different handling of the situation always added to my admiration of him as a diplomat as well as an artist. "Please acquit me," he wrote (in substance) to the head of the publishing-house, "of any desire to hold the commission you have tendered me on any terms contrary to those which you approve. On the other hand, I cannot risk my reputation by having paintings made expressly for illustrative purposes get onto the market as my finished work. If, however, you will permit me to present the originals to you personally, after they have served their purpose, I shall feel my interests to be fully protected, as I know you would never sell a gift from me to you." It is, perhaps, needless to say that Mr. Pyle's gracious suggestion was accepted without loss of "principle" on either side!

* * *

The particular original I am concerned with just now is a painting which shows the future Empress Eugénie sitting on a bench beside the future Emperor Louis Napoleon at Baden-Baden. It was done by a well-known book artist of the period, Charlotte Weber, to illustrate an historical novel I wrote, called "The Flower of Destiny." Today it recalls to me an unusually interesting adventure and a great disappointment. I had always felt that history had been unfair in recording the beautiful Eugénie de Montijo as a Spanish adventuress, and Louis Napoleon as a weak offspring of a decadent dynasty. I could not believe, for instance, that a weakling could have carried through the dramatic escape from the fortress of Ham, or that a mere adventuress would have instinctively thrown her body in front of a man she did not love to protect him from the bomb thrown by Orsini. So, finally, I decided to weave the lives of these two characters into a story that should stop just prior to the Empire period—just to amuse myself, and to demonstrate to myself what sort of reconstruction could be made.

Soon after the publication of the book, I sailed for Europe. When, several weeks later, I arrived in Paris, I found "The Flower of Destiny" enjoying the dignity of being the best-selling American novel. Then came, unexpectedly, of course, a formal note from Count Josef Premoli, who announced himself as the nephew of the Empress Eugénie, and requested my presence at his apartment for luncheon one day the following week. Accepting with pleasure and unlimited curiosity, I found myself, on the appointed day, one of a distinguished group of twelve, including the best-known names of Paris *literati*. In the center of the table was a mound of violets, this being the Napoleonic "flower of destiny." As we sat down, our host announced: "This luncheon, my friends, is given by command of my august relative, who has read Mr. Orcutt's book with the liveliest interest, and thanks the author for his understanding."

* * *

This was the adventure—now comes the recording of the disappointment! At the close of the luncheon, Count Premoli conveyed to me an invitation from the Empress to visit her at her villa at Cap Martin. The day was set, the Count was to be my companion and guide. But—alas! On the appointed day the aged lady was seriously indisposed. Two postponed dates were tentatively arranged; but, before the plan could be carried out, my sailing-date arrived, and the opportunity was lost forever!

As I glance at the illustration on my library wall, I fancy that I hear the youthful Eugénie say to me, as in the story she says to her companion: "The symbols of the violet—loyalty and devotion—still hold true, Monsieur." What would I not have given to have heard those words from her own lips at Cap Martin!

WILLIAM DANA ORCUTT

Postmaster Hu, Stamper of the Skies, Presents His Respects

THE REAL connecting link between the people of the Gobi oases is the courier postman. On the desert trade-routes by day or by night the jingle of his donkey-bells is heard, and it is always a welcome sound. It serves to give notice of his approach and also frightens away the wolves when he is on lonely and dangerous stages. . . .

We had not yet met the postmaster of the important oasis town in which we had just arrived and where we had taken rooms at a central *sarai*. . . .

I sat on the edge of the *kang* lazily watching the carter as he settled the harness, sprinkled water on the wheels, and fed the mules, when, with some dismay, I saw a daintily dressed Chinese appear at the main entrance, looking from one side to the other and evidently trying to find someone who could direct him. I felt sure that this was our first caller, and a moment later the servant came in, holding a large scarlet visiting-card in his hand, which informed me that Postmaster Hu, Stamper of the Skies, was asking permission to present his respects. . . .

The Stamper of the Skies was small and daintily built. He would take no larger size than fours in shoes and sixes in gloves. He wore a dove-coloured silk gown which reached his ankles, and on his head was a round satin cap. . . .

We were all eager to know if he had any letters for us, for it was two months since we had seen any, but politeness required that he, not we, should broach that subject. Hoping to lead tactfully toward it, I remarked that he must be a very busy man with so many couriers constantly coming and going. "Not really busy," he said, "but I have enough to do"; then he added: "The couriers' loads have been heavier than usual since you started on this journey." Hearing this, I ventured to pursue the subject: "Have they brought any letters for us?" I asked. "Sackloads," was his reply. "There are letters from England, America, Norway, and there is a small parcel from Denmark which looks as if it might contain something to eat. Among the mail-matter there are many Chinese magazines, and as books are scarce here, I opened and read them with the greatest interest. I have passed some on to a friend, but now that you have come, I will get them back for you at once."

I begged that he would not hurry either himself or his friend, and he bowed, then continued: "There was also a parcel addressed to you from Hankow and in it was one single shoe. I was sure that the other shoe must have been stolen in the post, so I sent a tracer to every office on the way, and there will be thorough investigation." This had, in fact, been a dodge of my own to get a pair of sand-shoes safely through the hands of many covetous clerks by having them posted one at a time, but, thanks to the energy of the Stamper of the Skies, it only resulted in an immense amount of work for a number of offices, and a personal triumph for Mr. Hu when the second shoe arrived. I smiled and murmured apologetic thanks for his trouble in tracing it for me.

Before leaving, Mr. Hu asked us all to a meal. The invitation was formulated in a polite phrase, which depreciated the speaker and all that belonged to him. "My wife is a very stupid woman," he said, "and we have to live very simply, but we beg you to come tomorrow evening and share our plain, everyday fare. A cart will call for you before sunset."

We accepted, bowed him to the door, urging him to "walk slowly," and an hour later returned his call. His home held every Central Asian luxury. The *kang* was spread with a thick Khotan silk carpet, tea was poured from a nickel-plated Russian kettle and served in Siberian teacups of a vivid blue, like a Gobi sky. . . . Only as we were leaving might the subject of letters be mentioned, and that was most casually. "Come into the office and see them," said Mr. Hu. In an inner room he showed us three sackloads of mail-matter, which was the accumulation of two letterless months. "Our cart will come and fetch them away," I said, and slowly we bowed ourselves out.

—From "The Gobi Desert," by MILDRED CABLE with FRANCESCA FRENCH. (New York: Macmillan.)

The Incomparable Volga

IN EUROPE the Volga is the longest river, winding through plain and hill, forest and swamp, for a distance of 2,325 miles. In Russia it is fifth in length. The Ob, the Yenisei, the Lena, the Amur—each of these Siberian rivers outdistances the Volga by many miles. But none has played so intimate and so sturdy a part in Russian history, in Russian life, from the days of the Tartar invasion to the days of the Five-Year Plans, as has the Volga.

With its clusters of tributaries, large and small, it appears on the map like a gigantic tree—with bare trunk at the bottom, an immense crown of limbs and foliage at the top. This "tree" shadows and shelters one third of the land in European Russia. . . .

Its wealth is as immeasurable as its glory. It abounds in forest and agriculture, in industry and fisheries, in oil and minerals. To the north are flax and potatoes, among the finest in Russia, and also dense forests. In the middle is the black-earth belt with its incomparable wheatlands, and also oil and minerals. There is fruit, there is livestock. . . . The Volga has always meant bread, timber, fish, and now means oil as well.—From "Mother Russia," by MAURICE HINDUS. (New York: Doubleday, Doran.)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JULY 24, 1944

Why Is Once-Weak Russian Army Mighty?—Civilians Back It to Hilt

Chile Urged To Approve Leftist Rule

Rios so far has held off powerful alliance and objects to extremes in national government.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile — President Rios will shortly re-form his Government, so that it will be completely leftist in façade, according to a statement by Alfredo Rosende, Chairman of the Radical Party and the Chilean Democratic Alliance.

Señor Rosende has been in charge of negotiations, proceeding for several months, to induce Señor Rios to change his national Cabinet to one representative of the powerful alliance of Radicals, Socialists, Democrats, and Communists.

Hitherto the President has refused to sacrifice the Liberals and nonparty technicians in his Cabinet, and the Radical members have expressed their loyalty by staying with him despite condemnation by their party. Communists and Conservatives have always been excluded by Señor Rios because he objects to "extremists" in a national Government.

Great confidence was displayed by Señor Rosende when making his announcement. "By origin, education, and conviction, Señor Rios is a 'man of the left,'" he said, "and he will comply with his promise to form a Cabinet of the alliance after the Socialist convention which meets in July."

Rios Remains Silent

Señor Rios is discreetly silent on the subject. Previously he had refused to consider the request of the alliance—another term for the Popular Front—unless all the leftists agreed on a common and national program. He also showed that he was opposed to identifying the Government with the Communists.

According to Señor Rosende whose dual post makes him the No. 1 politician in Chile, "the Marxist ideas which form the ideological bases of the Communist Party are shared by a relatively small group in the country. Large numbers of workers are opposed to them. It is difficult to predict the course of events, but it is most unlikely that political reorganization will follow Communist lines, as the majority of the members of the alliance are of genuine democratic tendency, far distant from Marxist concepts."

He dismissed all fears that the present wave of strikes might develop into a revolutionary movement, stating: "Strikes occur in all democratic countries, including the United States." With the formation of an alliance Government, he foresaw continuation of Chilean progress on liberal lines and the application of a complete program of projected economies and social reforms. He admitted, however, that Señor Rios was being subjected to strong rightist pressure.

It is believed that the President, if and when he agrees to the leftist demands, will choose as his Cabinet colleagues members of the alliance noted for their moderation. There are many of these. No Communist representative is likely to be considered.

President Selects Cabinet

Under the Chilean constitution, as in the United States, the President selects his own Cabinet colleagues and collaborators, but he has to watch his step with Congress. The alliance so far has abstained from obstructionism in Chamber and Senate because, says Señor Rosende, "it has confidence in the President."

Señor Rios has underlined the "essential requirement of order and discipline in the political parties." He has been, he admits, a party man from the first day on which he exercised his voting rights. His doctrinal position he stated recently as follows:

"By personal conviction and because I know that it is the doctrine of the political group [the Radical Party] to which I belong I consider adhesion to a party trend can, for a good citizen, be based only on the postulate that the interest of this group harmonizes with the general interest of the nation. This was the basis of my intention to give the country a Government of national sense and content. All form of collaboration with my Government must be subject to this essential political inspiration. At this time, particularly, it is necessary to lay down for the time being every extremist demand and to soften the conflicts of doctrinaire opinions. My own responsibility in the matter is more grave since the present Constitution lays it down that whatever the organization and bases of the Government, the Chief of State is called upon to impose the general political course and accept responsibilities for its consequences."

The question for the President appears to be whether he can find the men among his own followers, in the alliance, who are able to form the kind of national Government he insists upon. Señor Rosende's statements suggest that he can and has.

Associated Press Radiophoto

Soviet Armor Crosses Water Barrier in Drive on Lwow

Churchill: Reich Is Showing Its Weak Spots

Nazis declare plotters number 64, but still 'withhold' names of majority accused of participating in attack on Hitler and attempted putsch — Clandestine reports list many officers 'retired.'

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The official German version of the "plot" against Hitler now declares that the conspirators number 64. Originally the Nazis said 34.

But the names are not given.

So far, the official German announcements have named only two German officers, although dozens of influential generals and high staff officials figure in the welter of rumors which still obscures the nature of the apparently abortive putsch.

Reports concerning individuals in the plot must, at this stage, be treated with the greatest reserve. Yet the efforts to identify the architects of the putsch is the only present means of assessing its scope and meaning.

Two Executions Announced

The Hitler regime naturally claims that the leaders of the plot have been liquidated or imprisoned. Two executions were announced. One was that of Col. Gen. Ludwig Beck, former Chief of the General Staff—said to have engineered the plot. The second was Col. Count Klaus von Schenk-Stauffenberg, charged with placing the bomb in the Hitler conference room.

And the others ?

Early reports told of the formation of a rival "peace" government, but this development still stands without substantiation. Among those listed as participating in it were Field Marshals Wilhelm Keitel, Walter von Brauchitsch, Gerd con Rundstedt, Fedor von Bock, Fritz von Mannstein, and Wilhelm von Leeb, Col. Gen. Franz Halder, Col. Gen. Alexander von Falkenhausen, and Col. Gen. Fritz Fromm.

Clandestine Reports

It must be repeated that as yet there is no substantiation of their participation. Many of the current reports are from roundabout neutral channels or from the "Soldiers' Transmitter Calais" or the "German Shortwave Station Atlantic"—clandestine radio stations which, though of undisclosed sponsorship, apparently have been well informed.

"Atlantic" maintains that General Beck had no connection with the plot, but was shot because of his professed anti-Nazi views. He retired in 1938, and Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler was his avowed enemy.

Another "chance" victim upon which Himmler long had had designs appears to have been Lieut. Gen. Count Hugo Sponek. In February, 1942, he had been commander of the 20th Infantry Division, assigned to occupy the Kerch Peninsula. In the first attempt the division suffered such heavy casualties that Count Sponek ordered a withdrawal. After a few days' pause, during which he replaced the losses, the division attacked again and this time succeeded in routing the Russian garrison. Despite the success, Count Sponek was court-martialed for "cowardice in the face of the enemy," and demoted to the rank of lance corporal.

Two Staff Officers

Two officers of the staff of General Beck apparently have been included in the purge. One of them, Lieut. Gen. Dieter von Böhm-Betzing, is said to have been executed, while the other, Lieut. Gen. Baron von Mautenheim, is, for the time being, reported alive in prison.

Unofficial reports say that Count Berthold von Stauffenberg and his wife were shot in their Berlin home by secret police. Count von Stauffenberg, who was a department head at the Berlin Kaiser Wilhelm Institute, is a brother of Col. Schenk - Stauffenberg. The police were said to have arrested also Professor Bardenhauer, a fellow professor of Count Stauffenberg at the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute.

Changes in Command

Baron Konstantin von Neurath, former Foreign Minister and former Protector of Bohemia and Moravia, is on the list of those in custody. Baron von Neurath is said to be detained at his country estate, Leinfelde, in Württemberg. The report is not confirmed. Nor are the rumors of the arrest of former Reichsbank President Hjalmar Schacht.

As a result of the putsch, radical changes have taken place among the personnel at the Führer's Headquarters, in the OKH (Army High Command), the General Staff, and among the Wehrkreiskommandos (commands of the military districts inside Germany).

"Atlantic" listed the following changes:

At Hitler's Headquarters: Lieut. Gen. Wilhelm Thoman, commander of the headquarters garrison, imprisoned at fortress of Spandau and replaced by the Secret Police Dbersturmbannführer, who liberated Mussolini last August. SS Brigadeführer Rattenhuber, commander of Hitler's bodyguard, arrested for "grave violation of duty" and replaced by SS Standartenführer Wünsche, formerly chief orderly officer. Lieut. Col. Harald Seldte, heaquarters aide de camp, was replaced by an officer from Hitler's bodyguard. On the other hand, numerous members of the bodyguard were relieved from their posts; their places were taken by 50 of Himmler's most reliable SS men.

In the OKH: Quartermaster Gen. Eugen Müller is said to have joined the putschists. No successor has been named yet.

Retirements Listed

"Atlantic" reported the retirement from active service of Lieut. Gen. Karl Edelmann, chief of the recruiting department; of Artillery Gen. Theodor Geist, Inspector General of Ordnance Production, and of Pioneer Gen. Walter Kunze, Chief of Army Training.

Some of the officers who held the OKH building against the Elite Guard for a couple of days are said to have committed suicide. Among them was Maj. Fritz Amei, brother-in-law of Field Marshal Walter von Brauchitsch.

Contrary to early reports, Col. Gen. Kurt Zeitzler did not join the putschists, but was kept prisoner by his own men in the Bendlerstrasse. "Atlantic" reported that he was freed July 22 but that he suffered a collapse upon liberation and is not likely to return to active duty for some time. Col. Gen. Heinz Guderian, whom Hitler appointed Chief of the General Staff in place of General Zeitzler, is disclosed to have dismissed staff officers in large numbers and put officers from the Waffen-SS on their posts.

Staff Members Arrested

Artillery General Otto Gruen, Colonel von Wachtmeister, Colonel von Hanstein, and Lieutenant Aumüller—all of whom were connected with either the OKH or the General Staff—are said to be under arrest.

A similar change is carried out on orders from Himmler among the leaders of the home garrisons.

Col. Gen. Fritz Fromm, former chief of all the armed forces inside the Reich, is reported to have been executed at Spandau. Infantry General Worbig, commander of Wehrkreis 1, and Infantry General Bieler, commander of Wehrkreis 11, are said to have been placed under arrest. Many high-ranking officers have been reported "missing." Among them are Admiral Schliving, former German naval chief, who resigned last June 8, Air Force General Schweikert, Lieut. Gen. Griefenberg, Maj. Gen. Wilhelm Botho, and Col. Count von Kirchbach.

Further dismissals and arrests are considered imminent among the members of the High Command West and in Norway. Specifically mentioned as being on the "danger list" are Col. Gen. Johannes Blaskowitz and Tank Gen. Geyr von Schweppenburg, both in France.

Churchill in France Wide Open to Bombs

By Reuter

On the Orne Front, July 24

There was no air cover for Prime Minister Churchill during his two-hour secret tour of the British Front. The only plane in the sky all afternoon was a little artillery spotter "Flying Jeep."

At Equeurdreville, France, Mr. Churchill, mud-spattered from his tour in Normandy, looked at the most elaborate German flying-bomb base thus far discovered in Allied-held territory. Of 35 bombing positions found on the Cherbourg Peninsula, it is the only one apparently intended by the Germans to be bomb-proof.

Prime Minister of Britain visits an RAF field in France and tells airmen who crowded round him that the war 'might come to an end earlier than we have a right to say.'

LONDON, July 24 (AP)—In the first official Allied word on the crisis in Germany Prime Minister Churchill said during a visit to Normandy July 23 there are "grave signs of weakness" in the Reich, and predicted the war "might come to an end earlier than we have a right to say."

While roundabout reports told of a purge of German generals and the wholesale shakeup in commands, Mr. Churchill asserted:

"There are grave signs of weakness in Germany. They are in a great turmoil inside and none can measure the extent."

Mr. Churchill spoke to about 500 men who surrounded him after his plane landed at an RAF flying field. He summed up Germany's internal crisis in these words:

"Opposite you is an enemy whose central power is crumbling."

The Prime Minister's three-day visit to the Normandy Front was announced after he returned to London July 23. While in Normandy he inspected Cherbourg and looked over one of the German flying bomb installations which had been captured by the Americans.

At the RAF field, where he made one of his several stops, he told the men:

"It is very jolly for me to drop down in this attractive machine. It reminds me of the ones I flew in 30 years ago, except it has all the advantages and none of the disadvantages."

There was a group chuckle as everyone looked first at Churchill and then at the little plane behind him.

"I find you," he went on gravely, "here on the soil of France which has at once been seized and liberated."

He spoke of the great and unprecedented part the air forces played in the invasion and since then in "an extraordinary plan, the like of which never has been seen before and the extent of which the enemy doesn't even dream now."

Speaking of the recent attempt to kill Hitler, Mr. Churchill said with an acid grin:

"They missed the old bounder (rough approximation) but there's time yet.

"There is a very great disturbance in the German machine. Think how you would feel if there was a revolution at home (in England) and they were shooting at Cabinet ministers."

Mr. Churchill went on to declare—to men who cheered him loudly all through his short speech—that the Germans are being "smitten" from the air, that the Russians are rolling up on them from the East and that General Alexander's "very large" armies are moving up in Italy.

"We may hope the war will be won soon," he said, then added with a broadly humorous tone and gesture, "within two or three years. I never promised anything."

In proud voice and looking paternally into the faces of the young airmen before him, Mr. Churchill told them "Britain stands today as high as she ever stood in a thousand years.

"She is respected in every part of the world and loved by many."

After again saluting the RAF for playing "a noble part first in the salvation of the country in 1940 and ever since in gaining fresh honor" he concluded — a stout, resolute figure solemnly confident:

"Victory is certain. . . . I cannot tell when. Carry on the good work and God's blessing on you and the best of good luck."

Unrest Rises in Austria, Nazis Rush Troops There

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

As a direct result of last week's bomb attempt on Hitler, unrest appears to have risen to a higher pitch in Austria than in any other part of "Greater Germany."

Clandestine reports disclose that the attempt has given new hope and impetus to the anti-Nazi group, which is estimated to comprise some 90 per cent of the Austrian population.

Active and passive resistance is said to be rapidly growing. Clandestine "Radio Atlantic" said that the Hermann Göring Division has been withdrawn from the Italian front and rushed to the "Ostmark."

Passive resistance is reported in the armament factories of Vienna, Wiener Neustadt, St. Pölten, Linz, and other industrial districts.

Active resistance appears to be carried out on a sizeable scale in the provinces of Upper Danubia and Lower Styria. Numerous reports tell of the farms of prominent Nazi peasant leaders going up in flames, or of their cattle being driven away at night.

In Lower Styria, the Count Guard has been mobilized in order to protect post office buildings, bridges and railway installations against surprise attacks from Partisans whose bands are constantly reinforced from the ranks of army deserters.

High ranking officials are leaving Vienna where they feel no longer safe. Among those recently returned to the Reich are the first secretary of the Mayor of Vienna, the chief councilor at the Reich Statthalterei, and the head of the Reichsbahn Department Vienna.

Baldur von Schirach, Gauleiter of Vienna, has also been reported "missing" from his seat of office. He is said to have taken a hurried departure in his car immediately after the military commander of Vienna informed him last Thursday afternoon that Hitler has succumbed to a bomb attempt and the Army had seized power. When later on, the correct version of the bomb plot reached vienna, Gauleiter von Schirach could not be contacted and the Austrian Nazi SS Brig. Führer Scharritzer was appointed acting Gauleiter.

How German Troops Reacted to Hitler Plea

WITH THE UNITED STATES ARMY IN FRANCE, July 24 (AP)—The shock of the news that their Führer narrowly escaped assassination in an army plot is registering slowly among German front-line troops in Normandy, but the American High Command is assessing the reaction carefully.

Even with the Nazi Radio calling for loyal Nazi support of the Führer in Army ranks, the news seeps through slowly to the front lines, and the reaction has not yet been developed to any extent.

One significant reaction, however, already has been noted at a British sector of the front where, one American officer said, front-line officers of one enemy unit went into conference when they heard the news, leaving their men alone—and the German soldiers under them promptly were taken prisoner.

One observer here, noting growing indications that the German General Staff regards the war as lost, said that fear of what Russia might do to Germany was heightening the crisis both within the Reich and among German officers.

He said this fear of Russian victory had been uppermost in the thoughts of the German officers taken prisoner by Americans. The Junkers and the aristocracy of the German Army are afraid the Russians not only will dismember Germany, but that the upper classes, from which the Army's officers traditionally have been drawn, will be wiped out.

"There always has been a possibility of the Army's attempting a coup d'état to try to save Germany, instead of the suicidal fight to the end dictated by Hitler and those who stand beside him," this source said.

MOSCOW, July 24 (AP)—Ilya Ehrenburg, one of Russia's best-known authors, declared yesterday that no matter what is happening in Germany, its fate will be decided on the battlefield by its enemies and not at home by its generals.

Hitlerite Germany will be driven to its knees not by insurgent officers, but by ourselves and our Allies," he wrote in the Moscow press. "We don't trust the Germans, neither the intelligentsia nor the silly ones, neither the blind nor those who have recovered their sight. We trust our tanks and bullets. Our troops move faster than the conscience of the Fritzies. It is to be expected that the Germans will understand everything when we reach the gates of Berlin."

Race for Survival Won In 10 Years of Sacrifice

Present immaculate Soviet soldier is far cry from miscellaneous crew of unshaven riflemen which faced 1941 Nazi drive on Moscow—People accept stringent program for public good.

Following the Fronts

By Henry Sowerby

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Advancing at the rate of some 10 miles a day for nearly 30 days, the Russian Army has brought Germany's war machine in the East to the verge of disaster.

Three years ago, in the fall of 1941, Hitler proclaimed that he was about to destroy the last Russian army before Moscow and leading war pundits predicted the early collapse of Soviet resistance.

Events at the time seemed to justify both Hitler and the pundits. Marshal von Bock's Germans, pushing on toward Moscow, had run into a miscellaneous crowd of unshaven riflemen who did not even wear uniforms. That seemed to be the end. But it wasn't.

Today the Russian Army, immaculately uniformed and shaven, with pants carefully pressed, by official service order, is outgeneraling and outfighting the supposedly invincible German Wehrmacht in every sector.

What Changed Situation?

What has happened in between?

It is less than 30 years since Russians and Germans met in World War I and the Russians were quickly knocked out of the war and into revolution, with 7,500,000 casualties and a war bill of $18,000,000,000 that emptied the exchequer.

What has since been added to the make-up of the Russian fighting strength to give it the physical and moral superiority over the redoubtable German war machine?

What lies behind this row of stocky, stolid-looking men, with almost expressionless faces—these sturdy sons of the steppes who appear from time to time in illustrated journals as the marshals and generals leading this victorious Russian host? How comes it that these peasant-born and artisan-born recruits to the military profession can outmatch Germany's Junker-bred war lords, with generations of military aristocracy at their backs?

One of the few foreign journalists who has seen the Red Army at close range, Walter Kerr, says in his book "The Russian Army": "It was not in its organization that I found the real strength of the Red Army, but in the fighting heart of its soldiers, in their training, their discipline and the civilian strength behind them.

Civilian Support

"I doubt," he said, "whether any army in the world has ever seen such total support from the civilian population as during the first two years of invasion."

There is much that is secret about the building up of this amazing war machine, for inquiring observers have been rigidly excluded, but the general basis of the whole movement is now perfectly open. The Russian leadership sensed, 10 years before World War II began, that the Teuton invasion was bound to come and that Russia had a 10-year race against time for survival.

The coming struggle was made clear to the people. They accepted it and all that it entailed—complete submission to dictatorship; complete subordination of the public good to the needs of the army and defense.

The program was ruthless in the extreme—but there was the inexorable law of survival behind it, and it was accepted.

A backward nation—a century behind the expected invader—was to be tightened up morally and physically to a point at which it could see itself superior to the invader. It was to be done in 10 years, starting from scratch. That is to say, the morale of the nation was at its lowest ebb owing to revolutionary disputes. The army had virtually dispersed; there was nothing to arm it with and no money to pay it.

Early Communist Check

The Army started training under old Czarist professionals. It was a bad beginning. It meant having trusted Communists posted at each headquarters to keep a suspicious eye on the commander and even countersign the orders. Gradually Communists worked into the commands, but the commissar observers remained, and became so involved in criticism during the Finnish war that the system had to be abandoned.

However, the Communists in the early years had one military genius, Mikhail Frunze, who founded a military academy, to which numbers of the 150,000 students attending colleges and universities were induced to enter.

The basis of the armed forces was a small standing army—the largest the exchequer could pay for—and a large volunteer territorial force to fill out the nation's defense needs. The purpose was to convert to a full standing army when funds justified. The standing army stood at 562,000 until 1934, when it was increased to 940,000. Thereafter it was increased almost annually until, at the battle of Moscow, Marshal Zhukov had 350 divisions, or about 5,000,000 men, in the field and untold numbers building up reserves far beyond the Urals.

Territorial System Abolished

By that time, however, the territorial system had been abolished. In 1939, Russia had a complete standing army. There were then five marshals of the Soviet Union controlling the Red Army under the political guidance of the 14-man Politburo.

This was changed in 1942 to its present set-up of a Headquarters of the Supreme Command, with Premier Stalin as commander in chief. Under Premier Stalin are the colonel generals who act as front commanders, each controlling up to half a dozen armies, with their lieutenant-general commanders.

A combination of ruthlessness and increasing military wisdom pushed on the growth of the army at a pace that escaped all attention outside. Division of the Front into some 14 army groups, as distinct from the German five or six groups, has proved eminently suited to the 2,000-mile Russiant front. The group commanders have been shifted around with complete disregard for personal considerations.

When Hitler was meeting the ragged volunteer battalions outside Moscow, this outsider from the Far East named Zhukov, displacing the trusted Voroshilovs, Timoshenkos, and Budennys, was waiting behind the scenes with seven large armies, ready for the moment to attack.

Well-Disciplined Public

But it was the disciplined Russian public that allowed the invader to come to the very outskirts of the Capital, where Marshal Zhukov could attack to the best advantage. It was the disciplined public that gave him all the T-34 and KV tanks he needed, the mysterious Katusha gun that never has yet peeped out from under its tarpaulin for the public to see, and the specially designed Migs, Yaks, and Laggs fighter planes, with protection against frost and skids to run on snow—more suited for Russian use than anything turned out by Germany.

It was the disciplined public that saw its food and clothing, its prospects of railway travel and all other needs cut to the minimum in order that the Army could be provided for. It was the disciplined public that remained unmoved when hundreds of Pétains and Lavals, some of them in the highest commands of the Army, were unceremoniously liquidated and replaced by graduates of the Frunze Academy.

It was the disciplined public that served as volunteers or partisans wherever called upon.

There will be many critical years of extreme danger for the Russian state when the struggle is over, but that is another story. The invader is practically out of the land. His army is on the way to being destroyed.

Navy Expects to Fill Needs From Pool of Men Under 26

WASHINGTON, July 24 (AP)—Most Selective Service needs likely can be filled from the manpower pool under 26 years, the House Military Affairs Committee believes.

The Committee reported its expects continuation of present draft induction and deferment policies. In a summary prepared for the group by Col. Francis V. Keesling, Jr., the national military manpower pool of registrants, aged 18 through 37, was placed at 22,212,000 as of July 1. About 10,251,000 of these were members or former members of the armed forces.

"Since the armed forces have already reached their authorized strength," Colonel Keesling said, "calls upon Selective Service are for maintaining this net strength. Contingent upon the progress of the war, there is reasonable expectancy that forthcoming calls can be met in a large part from registrants under 26, with a smaller number above this age."

James V. Forrestal, Secretary of the Navy, meanwhile estimated that an additional 194,000 enlisted men will be needed by the Navy before Dec. 31, and another 189,000 may be required by next June 30. Most of the men will be obtained through Selective Service. The planned increase would give the Navy a total strength of 3,389,000 men.

"We have moved faster than we had expected in the Pacific," Secretary Forrestal commented. It has been apparent for several months, he said, that the authorized strength of 3,006,000 men in the Navy would be inadequate for needs late this year and in 1945.

Today's Closing Quotations on New York Stock Exchange and N.Y. Curb

Today's sales (est.)	1,000,000
Previous day's sales	837,270
1944 volume to date	154,830,622
1943 volume to date	188,345,510

Stks Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Chge
ClimaxMolyb1.20a	8	34¼	33¼	34	— ⅛
Cluet Peab 1e	4	58⅜	57¾	57¾	— ⅛
Coca-Cola 3a	1	135	135	135	— ¼
Colgate-Plm ¾a	•11	26⅛	27½	27½	— ½
Colgate-Ppf4¼ †	20	108	107⅜	108	+ ⅝
Collins & Aik ½e	4	32⅝	32½	32½	
Col Fuel & Iron 1	6	16¾	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
Col & South	†330	19	18¾	19¾	— ¼
Cov & South 1pf	†270	20⅛	19⅝	19¾	— ¼
ColumB'cast A.80e	2	51	50¾	50¾	— ⅛
ColumB'cast B.80e	3	31¾	31	31	— ⅛
Column G&E .10e	43	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
Col G&E 6 pf 6	3	80½	79½	79½	— 1
Colum Pict ½g	2	19½	19½	19½	+ ½
Coml Credit 2	2	41	40⅝	41	+ ¼
Coml Inv Tr 2.40	15	47	46½	46¾	— ¼
Coml Solvents .30e	16	16⅜	16	16⅛	— ⅛
Com Ed 1.40	27	26¼	26	26	— ⅛
Com'wlth&South	187	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
Com & So pf 2½k	4	82¼	82	82	— ¼
Conde Nast ½e	2	16½	16¼	16¼	— ¼
Congoleum-Nairn 1	5	26⅜	26	26	
Consol Cigpf4¾ †	30	96½	96½	96½	— ½
Cons Copper .20g	5	4	3⅞	4	
Cons Edison 1.60	37	23¼	23	23	
Cons Edis pf 5	1	106⅞	106¾	106⅞	
Cons Film Ind	6	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅛
Cons Film pf ½k	27	23½	23¾	23½	+ ½
Cons Laund .60e	7	13	13	13	
Cons Nat Gas 1a	15	50⅞	50¾	50¾	
Cons RR Cuba pf	3	14½	14⅛	14¼	+ ⅛
Cons Vultee 1⅓e	13	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	+ ⅛
Cons Vul pf 1¾	2	22¾	22⅜	22¾	— ¼
Consol'n Coal	6	15⅞	15¾	15¾	+ ⅛
Consol Coal pf2½	2	48	48	48	+ ½
ConsumP pf4½ †	100	106⅜	105⅝	106⅜	+ 1⅜
Container Corp¾e	5	26¼	25¾	25¾	
Corn Exch 2.40	130	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞	+ ⅛
Corn Prod 2.60	5	58⅞	58¾	58⅞	+ ⅛
Cornell-D E .40e	2	21⅝	21½	21⅝	+ ⅛
Corn Interna †	12	33¼	35⅜	35⅜	
Crane Co 1	12	24½	24	24¼	+ ⅛
Crane Co pf 5	†120	109¾	109	109	— 1
Cream of Wh 1½	2	25¼	25¼	25¼	— ¼
Crosley Corp 1⅛e	6	21	20⅝	21	+ ⅛
Crown Cork ½e	5	34⅝	33⅞	34⅛	— ⅛
Crown Zeller 1	12	18½	18⅛	18⅛	— ¼
Crown Zel pf 5 †	60	102¼	102	102¼	+ ¼
Crucible Steel 3g	8	33½	33	33	
Crucible Stl pf 5	2	79½	79	79½	— ¼
Cuba R R pf	†370	22½	23	23¼	
Cuban-A Sug .40g	12	15¼	15	15	+ ⅛
Cuban-A S pf 7 †	10	140	140	140	
Cudahy Packing	5	24½	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅛
Cuneo Press 1½	2	25½	25¼	25¼	— ¼
Curtis Publishing	94	8⅞	8½	8⅞	+ ⅛
Curtis Pub pf5g †	10	125	125	125	— 1
Curtis Pub pr pf3a	1	51	51	51	+ ½
Curtis-Wright ¾ag	71	5⅜	5¼	5¼	
Curtis-Wr A 1e	5	16½	16¼	16½	+ ⅛
Cutler-Ham .70e	3	24¾	24¾	24¾	— 1½
Davison Chem 1e	2	14½	14½	14½	
Deere & Co 2g	6	42⅞	42⅜	42⅝	— ⅜
Deere & Co pf1.40	3	35¼	35⅛	35⅛	
Deisel-WemG ¾e	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	— 1
Del & Hudson	35	34	33	33½	— ⅛
Del Lack & West	25	8¼	8	8	— ⅛
Detroit Edi .90e	8	20½	20⅛	20⅛	— ¼
Det Hills 4	10	59	59	59	— 1
Devoe&Ray A 1	†110	37	36	37	+ 1
Diam Match 1⅓	1	31¾	31¾	31¾	— ¼
Diam T Motor ½e	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
Dist Cp-Sg h2.22	6	33	32¼	33	+ ¼
Dixie C A 2½ †	20	46	46	46	— ½
Doehler D Cas¾e	10	41¼	41	41	— 1
Dome Mines h1.60	20	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞	+ ⅛
Douglas Airc 5g	7	53	52½	52½	— 1
Dow Chem 3	2	128	128	128	+1
Dow Chem pf 4	1	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜	— ⅝
Dresser Mfg 1e	3	35⅝	35⅜	35⅝	+ ⅛
Dunhill Int	2	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
du Pont de N 2½e	5	155½	155	155	— 1½
Eagle Pich L .45e	6	12¾	12⅝	12¾	+ ⅛
Eastern Air L	2	38¼	38¼	38¾	
Eastern R M .20e	6	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	+ ⅛
Eaton Mfg 3	2	48¼	47½	47½	— ½
Edis Brs Stns .80a	1	19¼	19¾	19¾	— ½
El Auto-Lite 1e	5	42¼	41¾	41¾	— ¼
Electric Boat ¾e	9	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	+ ¼
El&Mus Ind .08e	4	4¾	4¾	4¾	
El Power & Lt	8	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	1	82	82	82	
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	1	88¾	88¾	88¾	+ ¼
El Storage Bat 2	1	43	44	43	+ ⅛
El Paso N G 2.40	1	32½	32½	32½	+ ¼
Endic-John pf 4	†10	105½	105½	105½	— ½
Eng Pub Service	22	12¼	11¾	11⅞	+ ⅛
Eng Pt $5 pf5	†200	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	+ ⅝
EPS$5½pf5½ †	20	102	101½	101½	
Equit Off Bldg	10	¾	¾	¾	+ ⅛
Erie R R ⅓e	15	11⅞	11½	11¾	+ ⅛
Erie R R ct ⅓e	45	11⅝	11¼	11½	— ⅛
Erie R R pf A 5	1	58¼	58¼	58¼	— ¼
EurekaVCleaner¾e	10	10⅜	9¾	10	+ ¼
Evans Prod ¼e	8	13⅛	12¾	13	+ ¼
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	12	36	35½	36	+ ½
Exchange Buf .35e	2	4	4	4	
Fairbanks Morse1a	2	38½	38¼	38½	+ ¼
Fajardo Sugar 2	6	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞	
Farns Tel & Rad	51	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	+ ⅛
Fed Mng & S 1e	2	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
Fed Mogul .55e	2	19½	19½	19½	+ ½
Fed MotTruck .40	32	8⅞	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
Federat D Strs1½	5	25⅜	25½	25½	
FedDStrs pf4¾ †	60	99½	99½	99½	
Ferro Enam ½e	3	21	20½	21	+1
Fid P Ins 1.60a	8	49⅝	49⅛	49¼	— ⅛
Firestone 1⅓e	6	49⅝	49	49	
First Nat Strs 2½	4	42	42	42	— ½
Flintkote .30e	11	23½	23⅛	23⅜	+ ⅛
Florence Stove 2	5	37	37	37	— ⅜
Follansbee Stl	5	6¾	6¾	6¾	
FollansbeeStl pf	140	47½	46⅜	47½	+ 1⅛
Food Fair Strs 1	3	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
Food Mach .70e	1	58	58	58	— ½
Foster Wheeler¼e	4	21¼	21	21¼	+ ½
Freeport Sulph 2	1	34	33⅝	33⅝	
Fruehauf Tra .80e	6	39	38½	38¾	— ⅝
Fruehl½pf4½ †	70	111¼	111	111¼	— ¼
Gabriel Co	4	5⅞	5¾	5¾	
Gair Robert .30g	19	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
Gamewell 1¼e	†490	42½	41¾	42	+ ½
Gardner Denver 1	2	17	17	17	
Gar Wood Ind .40	17	6¾	6½	6¾	+ ⅛
Gaylord Cont ⅓a	3	17	17	17	
Gen Am Inv 1g	3	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
Gen Baking .45e	16	8⅞	8⅜	8⅞	+ ⅛
Gen Bronze .30e	5	10⅛	10	10	
Gen Cable	12	6¼	6	6	+ ⅛
Gen Cable A	8	15½	15¼	15¼	+ ¼
GenCable pf5½4k†	180	99¾	97¾	98	— 1¼
Gen Cigar 1	2	27½	27½	27½	+ ¼
Gen Cigar pf 7	†100	150¼	150	150	— ¾
Gen Elec 1.40	44	38⅜	37¾	37¾	— ¼
Gen Foods 1.60	6	42¾	42¼	42½	
Gen G & El A	3	3	3	3	— ⅛
Gen Mills5pf5 †	50	130½	130	130	— ½
Gen Motors 1½e	77	61⅞	60⅞	61⅜	+ ⅜
Gen Out Ad ¼e	7	11¾	11¼	11⅝	+ ⅜
Gen Prec Eq 1	5	22⅜	22	22¼	
Gen Printink .20e	3	9⅛	9	9	+ ¼
Gen Ry Signal ½e	3	25	23¼	24¼	— ¾
Gen Real & Util	16	1¾	1¾	1¾	
Gen R&Util pf 6g	1	78	78	78	— ¼
Gen Refract .60e	3	23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ¼
GenSCastpf4½zk†	440	78¾	78	78¼	+ ⅛
Gen Tel 1.60	1	24	24	24	— ½
Gen Tire&Rub ½e	5	23¼	23	23	— ⅛
Gen T&R pf4½ †	50	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	— ⅝
Gillette Saf R .80	21	12¼	11⅞	12	
Gillette Saf R pf5	2	86	85⅞	86	+ ¾
Gimbel Bros .65e	32	16	15¾	15⅞	+ ⅛
Gimbel Bros $6pf6	1	96	96	96	—1½
Glidden Co .60e	15	23¼	22¾	23	
Gobel Adolf	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
Goebel Brew .20	11	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
Goodrich BF 1e	21	49¾	48½	49	— ¾
Goodyear T&R 1e	24	46	45½	45⅝	— ¼
Goodyear T&R pf5	2	110	110	110	— ¼
Goth Hosiery ½pg	10	14¼	14	14⅜	+ ⅛
Goth Hosieypf7 †	10	108	108	108	+ ¼
Graham-Paige Mot	32	2¾	2½	2⅜	+ ⅛
Granby Con M 15e	1	4½	4½	4½	
Grand Union ¼e	1	17½	17½	17½	— ¼
GraniteCStl 1.75e	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ¼
Gt NorIrOre ct 2g	7	6¼	16	16¾	
Gt NorRy pf 1e	46	27½	27	27½	+ ¼
Gt West Sug 1.40e	6	26¾	26½	26¾	
Greyhound Corp 1	11	23⅛	21⅞	22⅜	+ ¾
Grum Airc En 1e	8	51¼	15¼	51⅜	— ⅛
Guantan Sugar	10	5½	5	5⅛	— ⅛
Guantan Sug pf †	70	155	153	154	—1½
Gulf Mob & Ohio	26	13¼	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
Gulf M&O pf2½2e	3	52	52	52	— ¼
Gulf Oil 1a	7	47⅞	47⅝	47⅝	— ¼
Hall (WF) Print 1	3	18	18	18	
Hamil Watch .20e	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ¼
Hamil Wat pf 6 †	10	111	111	111	+1
Harb-Walker 1	7	18⅜	18	18	+ ¼
Hat Corp AmA¼e	1	7½	7½	7½	— ¼
HatCpAm pf6½z †	20	107½	107½	107½	—2½
Hayes Indust ⅓e	3	83⅛	82⅝	82⅝	+ ⅛
Hayes Mfg	111	7⅛	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
Hazel-AtlasGl5 †	10	105½	105½	105½	— ¼
Hecht Co .30e	2	21	21¾	20¾	— ½
Helme GW 3¼e	1	74	74	74	—1
Hercules Motor 1	5	22⅜	22¼	22¼	+ ¼
HerculesPowder 1e	1	86¼	86¼	86¼	— ¾
Hershey Choc 3	•1	71	71	71	+ ¼
Hinde&D Pap½e	1	24	24	24	+ ½
Holland Furn 2	2	43½	43	43	+ ½
Hollander&Son¾e	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	
Holly Sugar 1	12	16	15¼	15⅜	+ ⅛
Homestake Min	26	45½	44¾	44⅞	+ ⅜
Houd-Hers B ½e	16	16⅛	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
Household Fpf5 †	50	111	110¾	110¾	—2¼
Houston Oil	42	11¼	11	11¼	+ ¼
Howe Sound 2	2	35¼	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅛
Hudson & Man	1	2	2	2	— ¼
Hud Bay M&S h2	8	26¼	25¾	26	
HudsonMotor .20e	40	14	13⅜	14	+ ½
Hupp Motor	20	3¼	3	3	— ⅛
Idaho Pow 1.60	•5	28¼	28	28	+ ⅜
Illinois Central	50	17¾	17	17¼	— ½
Ill CentralLL 4 †	10	61	61	61	—1
Ill Central pf	13	39¼	38½	39	
IndplsPw&Lt .90e	2	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	
Ingust Rayon 2	4	40	39½	39½	— ½
Ind Rayon pf 4½	1	103¾	103¾	103¾	— ¼
Inger-Rand ⅔e	1	99½	99½	99½	+ ½
Inland Steel 2e	8	85⅞	85	85⅞	+ ⅞
InspirationCop½e	2	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	+ ⅛
Intercn Corp 1.60	5	39¾	39¼	39¾	+ ⅝
Intercon Rubber 1g	7	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
Interlake Iron .35g	18	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
Int Harvester 2.60	8	75½	74¾	74¾	— ¾
Int Harvester pf7†	20	175	175	175	+ ¼
Int Hydro-Elec A	2	23¼	23¼	23¼	
IntMinerals&Cl½e	1	16¾	16½	16¾	
Int Min & Ch pf 4	4	78	77	77	—1
Int Mining	6	5⅞	5¼	5¼	
Int Nick Can 1.60	24	29⅞	29⅛	29¼	+ ⅛
Int Paper	43	18⅛	17¾	18	
Int Paper pf 5	8	83	83	83	
Int Ry Cen Am	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	+1⅛
Int RyCAnf13⅛kt †	80	90	79½	80	
Int Shoe 1.80	3	39¼	39⅛	39⅛	+ ⅛
Int Tel & Tel	253	18⅝	17⅞	18⅜	+ ⅝
Int Tel&Tel for ct	24	18⅞	17⅞	18⅞	+1
Interprce Co ¾4e	3	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ¼
Island Crk Coal 2	1	37	37	37	
Jewel Tea 1	2	34	34	34	+ ½
Jonns Manville 1e	6	94¼	94	94¼	+ ¼
Jones&LSti 1¼2e	31	24¼	24	24⅛	— ⅝
Jones&LStl pf A 5	2	69	68	69	+2
Jones&LStl pf 8 5	2	80½	80	80½	+2
Joy Mfg .80	3	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	+ ⅛
Kalam St&F .60e	1	19	19	19	+ ½
Kan City South	3	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
Kan City Sou pf2g	24	52	51⅝	51⅝	— ⅜
Kelsey-H WhA1¾	1	22½	22½	22½	— 1
Kelsey-HWB 1¼e	4	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
Kennecott Cop 1e	34	32	31⅝	32	
Kinney G R Co	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	
Kinney $5pf 3k	†170	67	65¾	65⅞	—1⅞
Kresge (SS) 1	7	25¼	25	25	— ⅜
Kress S H 1.60	5	33½	32⅞	32⅞	— ⅜
Kroger Grocery 2	4	36½	35¾	35¾	— ¾
Lambert Co 1½	4	29⅞	29⅝	29¾	+ ⅛
Lehigh C&N ¾e	20	9¾	9⅝	9¾	
Lehigh Port C ⅜e	3	28½	28⅜	28½	
LchighPortCpf4	†40	122	121	121	—2½
Lehigh Val Coal	6	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
Lehigh Val Coal pf	14	26⅝	25⅝	26	
Lehigh Val RR	6	5¾	5⅝	5¾	+ ⅛
LehmanCorp1.20a	10	33⅜	33⅛	33¼	
Lehn & Fink 1.40	2	21	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
Lerner Stores 2½	2	40¼	40¼	40¼	+ ¼
Lib-O-F Glass ½e	5	50⅞	50½	50¾	+ ½
LibbyMcN&L ⅓e	45	6¼	8	8⅛	
Life Savers 1⅓e	1	44	44	44	—1⅞
Liggett&My B 3a	2	81	81	81	—1½
Lily Tulip 1⅓	1	31½	31½	31½	
LimaLocomotive1e	3	18⅛	18⅜	18⅛	+ ⅛
Link Belt 2	2	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	— ⅛
Lion Oil Ref 1	1	20½	20½	20½	+ ½
Liquid Carbonic 1a	3	26⅛	26	26	
Lockheed Airc 1e	31	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
Loew's Inc 2a	6	63½	62¼	63½	+ 1¼
Lone Star Cem ¼e	2	51¼	50¾	51¼	+1
Long-B Lumb .10k	3	11	10½	10½	+ ¼
Loose-Wil Bis 1a	6	30¼	29¼	29¾	+ ½
Lorillard (P)½2e	2	19½	19⅝	19½	+ ¼
Lorillard P pf 7 †	50	160½	160	160	— ½
Louisv G&E A1½	7	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
MacAnd&F 1.20e	2	29½	29½	29½	+ ¼
Mack Trucks 1e	7	41⅞	40⅜	41⅞	+1⅝
Macy R H 2a	5	35¾	35¼	35¾	+ ½
Mad Sq Gar 1	2	16¼	16¼	16½	+ ¼
Magma Copper ½e	7	16½	15¾	15¾	— ⅝
Manati Sugar	8	8⅜	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
MaracaiboOEx.05g	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
Marine Midl .16e	41	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
MarketStRyprpf	†370	17	16¾	16⅞	— ⅜
Marshall Field .80	8	16⅜	16⅛	16¼	
Martin GL 1½e	12	18¾	18½	18½	
Martin-Parry .15e	13	9	8⅝	8¾	+ ¼
Masonite Corp 1	8	44¼	43¾	43¾	
Mathieson Alk ¾e	3	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅞
Math Al pf7 †	10	175½	175½	175½	+ ½
Maytag Co	20	9¾	9⅛	9⅝	+ ⅛
MaytagCo pf 2¼k	1	40¼	40¼	40¼	
McCall Corp 1.40	1	27½	27½	27½	+ ½
McCrory Stores 1	5	20¼	20	20	
McGraw Elec 1	3	29¾	29¾	29¾	+ ⅛
McGraw Hill .40e	1	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅝
McIntyreP h2.22a	5	52½	52	52	— ¼
McKees&Rob .65e	9	24¼	24⅛	24⅛	
McKes & R pf 4	2	103¼	103¼	103¼	+ ¼
McLellanStrs .70e	4	12¾	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
McQuay-Norris 1	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ¼
Mead Corp .30e	10	10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅛
Mengel Co ¾ag	19	13	12¾	13	+ ½
Mengel 5pf 2½g †	70	47¾	47½	47¾	
Mesta Mach 1⅞e	15	33	32	33	+ ⅞
Miami Copper ¼e	8	7	7	7	
Mid Cont Pet .40e	10	26¾	26¾	26¾	— ⅛
Midland Stl P 2	2	34⅞	34⅜	34⅜	— ⅝
Minn-H Reg ¾e	8	39½	39½	39½	
Minn-Moline	10	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
Minn-Molpf3¼k	1	105	105	105	—4
Minn&StLRy 2e	6	52¼	52	52	—1
Mo-Kan-Texas	18	3⅜	3½	3⅜	
Mo-Kan-Texas pf	36	14¾	13¾	14¼	+ ⅜
Mohawk Carpet 2	1	36	36	36	
Monsanto Ch 2	1	84	84	84	+1¼
Montgom Ward 2	12	46½	46	46½	+ ½
Morris & Essex †	610	28¼	27¼	27⅝	+ ⅜
MotorProducts½e	10	20⅞	20⅜	20⅜	+ ⅜
Motor Wheel .60e	6	20¾	20¼	20½	+ ½
MuellerBrass 1.60	2	31½	31½	31½	+ ½
Mullins Mfg B	12	8⅞	8½	8⅝	
Mullins Mfgpf7 †	30	87	87	87	
Murphy G C 3	3	75	74	75	
Murphy pf 4¾ †	20	113	113	113	— ½
Murray Corp ¼e	21	12⅜	11⅝	11⅞	+ ⅛
MyersFEBros1⅓e	2	50	49½	50	— ⅛
Nabco Liquid	3	⅞	⅞	⅞	
Nash-Kelv ¾e	101	15⅜	15	15	
Nat Acme 1e	7	18⅛	18	18	
Nat Auto Fib ½g	3	11⅞	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
Nat Auto F pf .60	4	12⅜	12¼	12¼	
Nat Aviation ¾e	2	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	— ¼
Nat Biscuit 1.20	21	22⅜	22	22⅛	— ¼
NatBond&Shr .30e	4	19	19	19	— ¾
Nat Can	32	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅛
Nat Cash Reg 1a	3	31	31	31	
Nat Container 1	36	22¼	21	22⅛	+1
Nat CylinderG .80	2	12¼	12⅛	12¼	
Nat Dairy Prod½e	36	23¼	22	22	—1¼
Nat Dept St ½2a	16	16½	16	16½	+ ½
Nat D St pf .60	6	12	12	12	
Nat Distillers 2	14	34¾	34⅛	34½	+ ⅜
Nat Gypsum ¼ag	26	13	12½	13	— ⅜
Nat Gyp pf 4½ †	90	98¼	98	98	
Nat Lead ⅓	18	23½	23¼	23½	+ ¼
Nat Lead pfA 7 †	30	175	175	175	
Nat Linen S C	6	20¼	19¾	19¾	— ⅝
NatMa&SCas .30e	3	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
Nat Power & Lt	11	6¾	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
Nat Steel 3	6	68½	69¾	67¾	— ½
Nat Supply	25	15½	15⅛	15⅜	+ ⅜
Nat S5½pf5½ †	90	86	87½	87¾	— ¼

Average Price of 60 Stocks

By the Associated Press

Saturday	54.3	Prev. day	54.8
Month ago	55.3	Year ago	52.8
1944 high	56.4	1944 low	49.5

Stks Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Chge
Nat Sup $2pf1½k	6	28	28	28	
Nat Tea	18	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
Natomas Co ¾4g	7	10½	10⅛	10⅜	+ ¼
Nehi Corp ⅜e	10	17⅜	16½	17⅜	+1⅛
Newberry 5 pf 5 †	50	108	108	108	
Newmont Min ¾4e	6	30	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅛
Newport Ind .40e	16	19⅜	18¼	19	
Newpt N Ship 1e	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
Newpt N Shpf 5	1	104¼	104¼	104¼	
NY Air Br 1⅓e	4	40¾	39¾	39¾	— ¾
NY Cent RR 1½e	263	20¼	19½	20	+ ¾
NY Chi & StL	7	28½	27¾	27¾	+ ¼
NY Chi StL pf	8	90¾	89	89	+1½
NY Lack & W	†330	74½	74½	74½	— ½
NY Shipbuild1½e	7	16¾	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
Nort & West 10	†250	198	197	197	—1
Nu AmAviation 1g	13	8⅝	8½	8½	— ¼
No Amer Co .91f	29	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ¼
No Am Co 6 pf 3	3	54¾	54¾	54¾	+ ¾
No Am 5¾apf 27⅛	1	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	+ ⅛
Northern Cent 4 †	30	103½	103½	103½	— ½
NY Lack & W	†330	74½	74½	74½	— ½
NY Shipbuild1½e	7	16¾	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
Nort & West 10	†250	198	197	197	—1
Nu AmAviation 1g	13	8⅝	8½	8½	— ¼
No Amer Co .91f	29	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ¼
No Am Co 6 pf 3	3	54¾	54¾	54¾	+ ¾
No Am 5¾apf 27⅛	1	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	+ ⅛
Northern Cent 4 †	30	103½	103½	103½	— ½
Northern Pac 1e	49	16⅞	16½	16⅞	+ ⅛
Nor Sta Pr pf 5 †	1	114¼	114¼	114¼	+ ½
Northwest Air½2g	3	24¾	24¼	24¾	+ ¼
Northwest Tel 3 †	40	44	44	44	
Norwalk T&R .20e	5	6	6	6	— ⅛
Nor T&R pf3½z †	50	48	48	48	
Norwich Pharm .60	2	13	13	13	
Ohio Oil ½2a	43	18¼	17⅞	17⅞	—

News and Comment About Business, Economics and Finance

Cloth Firms Compelled To Make Jackets

WASHINGTON (AP)—Invoking extraordinary powers given it by the Selective Service Act, the War Department said six clothing firms had been given mandatory orders to produce troop field jackets after previously declining to "accept their fair share" of the needed 4,600,000 garments.

Eighty-six other firms voluntarily contracted to produce all but 152,090 of the jackets, ordered by General Eisenhower for the troops in the European theater. The mandatory contracts cover the balance.

Undersecretary of War Patterson said the mandatory contracts were placed with:

Rose Brothers, New York City; Curlee Clothing Company, St. Louis, Mo.; S. Weitz and Company, Inc., Cleveland, Ohio; Tursini and Company, Vineland, N. J.; Wulf Brothers, Inc., Troy, N. Y.; and Rosenmond Shiers Inc., New York City.

The jackets are made so that all buttons are covered or concealed to keep them from being torn off when a soldier is crawling or climbing.

The Selective Service Act empowers the President, acting through the head of the War or Navy Department, to place an order with any manufacturer for any needed product of a type which is usually produced or can be produced by the company.

Compliance with such an order is "obligatory" on the firm and takes precedence over any other order. Failure to comply could bring about presidential seizure of the offending plant, or punishment as for a felony, following conviction, of not more than three years' imprisonment and $50,000 fine.

The act provides for "fair and just" compensation.

This was the first time mandatory orders have been given a group of manufacturers, the War Department said, although they have been issued in a few individual cases.

Takes Higher Post

Guy Berghoff

Appointed director of public relations of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company. For the past 10 years Mr. Berghoff has been assistant glass advertising manager. More recently his time has been devoted to promotional work and publicity. Bryan England was named assistant director.

Industry-Sponsored Victory Gardens More Than Double the Number in '43

NEW YORK (AP)—Industrial victory gardens—many of which are on company-donated ground—have doubled this year over 1943 and more than 500 concerns have adopted programs furnished literature, Victory Garden Institute said here.

These gardens are expected to total 2,500,000, or one-eighth of all such plots in America, the institute said. Companies which have adopted programs furnished literature on how to make gardens and some made ground available or supplied seeds and other materials.

Food experts reported that victory gardens now are more important than they were earlier in the season because drought has blanketed much of the area east of the Rocky Mountains.

The Garden Institute, a private organization supported by industry, said there had been a lack of interest in victory gardens earlier in the spring.

One reason was that people had less fear of food shortages than they had in 1943.

But the institute said it now appears there will be almost as many gardens as in 1943—roughly 20,000,000 altogether, or about twice as many as there are in peacetime. The number will fall short of the goal for 1944, however, by 2,000,000.

The steel industry is typical of those sponsoring industrial gardens. The American Iron and Steel Institute said steel employees are working more than 43,000 gardens covering 1,700 acres. The plots average 35 by 50 feet.

More than 50 steel companies have provided company-owned land and several others have arranged for their employees' use of privately-owned acreage.

Besides furnishing ground, 31 financed all or part of the cost of turning over the ground, 17 made fertilizer available, 18 supplied water and several others contributed the cost of seeds.

As an example in the automobile field, the Garden Institute said General Motors Corp. had two plants with programs in 1943 but this year had more than 40.

Victory gardens in the aggregate represent a pretty big operation. The Garden Institute said last year's crop aggregated 8,000,000 tons, or 42 per cent of the vegetable production of the United States and had a cash value of at least $1,000,000,000.

Commodity Futures

Grains at Principal Markets

	Open	High	Low	Close	Pr. Cl.
Sept. Wheat					
Chicago	1.56⅜	1.55	1.55⅛	1.55⅞	
Minneapolis	1.51¾	1.50	1.50	1.51⅝	
Kansas City	1.49⅜	1.48¾	1.48¾	1.49¼	
Dec. Wheat					
Chicago	1.56⅞	1.55¾	1.55⅞	1.56⅝	
Minneapolis	1.52½	1.50¾	1.50¾	1.52½	
Kansas City	1.50	1.49⅜	1.49⅜	1.50	
May Wheat					
Chicago	1.57⅞	1.56½	1.56⅜	1.57¼	
Kansas City	1.50⅞	1.49⅞	1.49⅞	1.50½	
Sept. Oats					
Chicago	.73	.71½	.71½	.72¼	
Minneapolis	.71⅛	.69¾	.69¾	.71	
Rye, Chicago					
Sep	1.08	1.08¾	1.05⅞	1.06	1.07⅜
Dec	1.10	1.10⅝	1.07¾	1.07⅜	1.09¾
May	1.11¼	1.12⅛	1.09⅝	1.09¾	1.11⅛
Barley, Chicago					
Sep	1.14¾	1.15	1.13⅜	1.12⅜	1.14⅜
Dec	1.14⅛	1.14¾	1.12¾	1.12¾	1.14¼
Aug	...	...	...	1.17½	...
Wool					
Grease					
October				91.0n	90.0
December	89.1	89.1	89.1	89.5n	87.5
March	88.1	88.3	88.1	88.5n	86.5
May	....	....	....	85.3n	84.0
Tops					
October	125.4	126.0	125.4	126.0t	125.0
December	120.0	120.4	119.8	119.8t	119.0
March	115.0	116.1	115.0	116.0t	115.3
May	113.5	114.1	113.5	114.0t	113.7

nNominal. tTraded.

Cotton

October	21.11	21.34	21.11	21.34	21.13
December	20.89	21.11	20.89	21.10	20.88
March	20.70	20.90	20.70	20.90	20.66
May	20.55	20.74	20.55	20.73	20.51
July	20.38	20.55	20.38	20.54	20.35

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Onions					
November	....	....	....	1.50n	1.50
Eggs					
October	38.10	38.60	38.05	38.10	38.40
November	....	....	....	39.00a	39.25
December	38.25	38.60	38.05	38.15	38.35
Potatoes					
November	....	....	....	2.99n	2.99

n-Nominal; a-Asked.

Quotations for cotton reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; wool by J. S. Bache & Co. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

Boston Stocks

July 24

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
8.75	Bos & Albany	111	110½	110½	111
2.00	Bos Edison	36¼	36	36	36
5.00	Bos Elevated	68⅜	68¼	68⅜	68
1.20a	Bos Her-Tray	23	23	23	23
..	Bos & Me pr pf	40¼	40¼	40¼	41
..	Bos & Me st Apf	7¼	7	7¼	7¾
.64	Bos Pers Prop	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
.50a	Copper Range	6½	6½	6½	6½
4.50	E Gs & F pr pf	66	66	66	66¼
18.00e	E M SR 1st pf	100½	100½	100½	100⅛
	E Mass SR pf B	71	71	71	70½
1.00	Filene's	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
.50a	Narr Rac Asso	11¼	11¼	11¼	10½
	Nat Service	7c	7c	7c	5c
2.75a	NE T&T	106¾	106¾	106¾	107
..	No Butte	34c	34c	34c	36c
..	Reece Fold M	1¾	1¾	1¾	1⅞
.60	Shawmut As	13½	13½	13½	13½
1.20a	Torrington	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾
2.50	Un Sh M	76½	75⅞	76½	77¼
1.50	UnShM pf	45	44¾	45	43¾

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid or payable in 1944. b Paid in 1943 on account of accumulations. d Paid in 1943, no regular rate.

Wholesale Prices Remain Unchanged In July 15 Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The Bureau of Labor Statistics' index of commodity prices at primary markets remained unchanged at 103.9 per cent of the 1926 average for the week ended July 15.

In farm products markets further declines in prices for apples and onions were offset in the Chicago market.

Except for seasonally lower prices for potash there were no important changes in industrial commodity markets.

Commodity Groups	(1926=100) July 15 1944	July 8 1944	P.C. Changes to July 15, 1944, from July 8 1944	July 17 1943
All com'dities	*103.9	*103.9	.....	+ 1.0
Farm prod'cts	124.2	124.1	+0.1	— 0.6
Foods	105.6	106.0	+0.4	— 0.8
Hides, leather	116.8	116.8	.....	— 1.4
Textile prod	97.3	97.3	.....	+ 0.4
Fuel, it mtls	83.6	83.8	.....	+ 2.7
Metal & prod	*103.8	*103.8	.....	.....
Build'g mtls	115.8	115.8	.....	+ 4.7
Chem & allied	105.2	105.4	—0.1	+ 5.1
Housefurn'gs	106.6	106.0	.....	+ 1.5
Miscel com	93.3	93.3	.....	+ 1.9
Raw materials	113.9	113.8	+0.1	+ 0.4
Semi-mfd gds	93.7	93.7	.....	+ 1.1
Manuf'd prods	*101.1	*101.1	—0.1	+ 1.4
Com other than farm prod'ts	*99.5	*99.5	.....	+ 1.4
Com other than farm. foods	*98.6	*98.7	—0.1	+ 1.6

*Preliminary.

Co-operative Buys An Entire Village

MINNEAPOLIS (AP)—Purchase of several buildings to give Midland Co-operative Wholesale of this city complete ownership of the tiny village of Burkhardt, Wis., near the western border of that state, was announced by Andrew P. Jensen, secretary-treasurer.

The co-operative purchased a mill, an elevator and a warehouse a year ago and present purchases include nine houses, a store and several miscellaneous buildings.

Mr. Jensen said the mill, in operation since last January, now produces two carloads of flour a day, and that when machinery is available production will be expanded to service territory within a 50-mile radius of the village.

Simplified Price Rule For Retail Stores Proposed

WASHINGTON (AP)—A proposed simplified price regulation to apply to most retail stores, except food stores, will be presented to the Office of Price Administration's retail council in New York City, Aug. 29, OPA announced.

The plan incorporates the principle of price control based on "retailers' historic pricing practice together with necessary safeguards for holding retail prices at levels no higher than present legal levels," OPA said.

Union Carbide Profit Off In 2nd Quarter

NEW YORK (AP)—Union Carbine & Carbon Corp. reports for the second quarter ended June 30 net income of $9,122,837 equal to 98 cents each on 9,277,788 shares after provision for taxes but before renegotiation, compared with $9,696,633 or 1.05 a share in the second quarter of 1943.

Beech-Nut Packing Co. reports net profit for the six months ended June 30 of $1,267,402 equal to $2.90 a share, compared with $1,325,028 or $3.03 in the similar 1943 period. The company reported profit before Federal taxes for the six months this year of $4,497,402, against $3,930,028 for the period a year ago.

Texas Pacific Coal & Oil Co. reports net profit for the six months ended June 30 of $938,990 equal to $1.06 a share, compared with $489,951 or 55 cents in the first half of 1943. For the June quarter net profit amounted to $510,736 or 58 cents a share, against $269,621 or 30 cents in the 1943 quarter.

Brown Forman Distillers Corp. reports net profit for the year ended April 30 of $1,073,808, compared with $545,454 in the preceding year.

Cliffs Corp., investment firm with interests in the iron and steel industry, reports net profit for the six months ended June 30 of $356,347 equal to 44 cents a share, compared with $347,938 or 43 cents in the comparable 1943 period.

Allen Industries, Inc., textile firm, reports net profit for the six months ended June 30 of $206,680 equal to 79 cents a share, compared with $167,333 or 64 cents in the same 1943 period.

Amalgamated Leather Companies, Inc., reports net income for the six months ended June 30 of $243,485 equal to $5.49 a share on the preferred stock, compared with $211,426 or $4.77 in the similar period last year.

Lukens Steel Co. reports consolidated net income for the first three quarters ended June 17, of the present fiscal year, of $654,033 equal to $2.06 a common share, compared with $485,931 or $1.15 in the similar period a year go. The company saiil 1943 earnings were after Federal and state income taxes and reserve for unexpected maintenance and inventory shrinkage of $535,000. No such reserves were set up from 1944 earning. Figures for both years are before renegotiation.

General Steel Castings Corp. reports net profit for the six months ended June 30 of $355,961 equal to $5.56 a preferred share based on 100,000 shares of $6 cumulative preferred stock on which unpaid dividends amount to $60 a share. This compared with $1,706,241 or $17.06 a preferred share for the same period last year. The report said profit from operations in 1944 was after provision for renegotiation while in 1943 no provision was made. In the 1943 period $300,000 was reserved for contingencies, while no provision was made this year.

Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co. reports for the six months ended June 30 net profit of $342,155 equal to 51 cents a common share, compared with $478,211 or 79 cents in the period a year ago. The report states no excess profits tax was deemed payable for the 1944 period.

Mead Corp., paper manufacturers, report consolidated net earnings for the 12 weeks ended June 10 of $249,076, equal after preferred dividend requirements to 21 cents a common share, compared with $228,603 or 17 cents a common share on the same basis in the 12 weeks ended June 12, 1943.

Hercules Powder Company reported net earnings of $2,182,174, or $1.46 per common share, for the six months ended June 30, compared with $2,726,789, or $1.88 per common share for the corresponding 1943 period.

M. A. Hanna Co., marketer of coal and iron ore, reports net profit of $1,868,732 for the six months ended June 30, or $1.50 a common share, compared with $1,885,328, or $1.54 a common share, for the like period of 1943.

Plymouth Oil Co. and subsidiaries report net profit of $1,043,172 for the six months ended June 30, or $1.01 a share, compared with $1,090,161, or $1.05 a share, for the same period of last year.

Sharon Steel Corp. reports net profit after provision of $150,000 for contingencies for the six months ended June 30 of $307,744 equal to 40 cents a common share, compared with $935,436 or $2 a share in the similar 1943 period when $300,000 was reserved for contingencies. The report states that net profit for the 1944 period is subject to renegotiation.

Portal-to-Portal Pay Claims of Coal Workers Approved

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Labor Board has unanimously approved a supplemental agreement between the Coal Producers Association of Illinois and the Progressive Mine Workers of America, District 1 (A. F. of L.) providing for payment of $52.50 to each employee in settlement of claims for portal-to-portal pay during the 17 months from Nov. 3, 1943, to March 31, 1945.

Approximately 12,000 mine workers are affected.

Last December a payment of $40 was approved for a seven-month period from April 1, 1943, to Nov. 3, 1943, when the Government took over operation of the nation's mines.

This agreement, however, left for later settlement the rate of underground travel time pay for the remainder of the two-year period over which the miners' contract extended.

Appeals for Speedup In Truck Production

WASHINGTON (AP) — Heavy trucks are as militarily important as B-29 bombers and heavy artillery, the War Department said in appealing to workers and employers in the truck industry to step up their production.

"Eighty thousand vehicles urgently required . . . will be missing at the most crucial stage of our conflict unless production is stepped up," Lieut. Gen. Brehon Somervell of the Army Service Forces said.

Representatives of the foundry and truck industry told the War Department that the manpower shortage is one of their most serious problems.

Approximately 4,500 men placed in certain key foundries would solve the shortage and help meet production schedules, they declared.

In a recent statement Undersecretary of War Patterson reported production of trucks during May varied from 19 to 31 per cent behind schedule.

State Tax Revenues Show 2.4 P. C. Rise in 1943

WASHINGTON (AP)—State tax revenues totalled $5,094,000,000 last year, an increase of 2.4 per cent over the previous year, the census bureau reported.

Excluding unemployment compensation tax collections, which increased 9 per cent, the gain was six-tenths of one per cent.

Money Talks Seen Aiding Peace Basis—Russia Lifts Bank Quota

BRETTON WOODS, N. H. (AP)—The agreements reached at the United Nations Monetary Conference were described by Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau as a "vital test of our intentions" for the future.

"We are at a crossroads, and we must go one way or the other," he declared at the final plenary session of the conference at which proposals for an international monetary fund and a bank for reconstruction and development were signed.

President Sends Telegram

"The conference at Bretton Woods has erected a signpost—a signpost pointing down a highway broad enough for all men to walk in step and side by side. If they all set out together, there is nothing on earth that need stop them."

The Treasury Secretary read a telegram from President Roosevelt which said: "As President of the United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference at Bretton Woods, please convey to the representatives of the 44 nations gathered there my heartiest congratulations on the successful completion of their difficult task. They have prepared two further foundation stones for the structure of lasting peace and security. They have shown that the people of the United Nations can work together to plan the peace as well as fight the war. As the delegates and technicians depart for their various countries express to them my appreciation for the efforts they have made in coming here."

Mr. Morgenthau spoke as president of the conference, whose delegates, representing 44 united and associated nations, gathered here three weeks ago to work out plans for the fund and the bank.

The documents signed Saturday night will now be put before the various nations for approval by their legislative bodies.

Secretary Morgenthau, hailing the success of the conference, said:

Bread-and-Butter Machinery

"The actual details of an international monetary and financial agreement may seem mysterious to the general public. Yet at the heart of it lie the most elementary bread-and-butter realities of daily life. What we have done here in Bretton Woods is to devise machinery by which men and women everywhere can freely exchange, on a fair and stable basis, the goods which they produce through their labor. And we have taken the initial steps through which the nations of the world will be able to help one another in economic development to their mutual advantage and for the enrichment of all."

In speaking of the Recontruction Bank, Mr. Morgenthau said that "objections to this bank have been raised by some bankers and economists. The institutions proposed by the Bretton Woods conference would indeed limit the control which certain private bankers have in the past exercised over international finance. It would by no means, however, restrict the investment sphere in which bankers could engage. On the contrary, it would greatly expand this sphere by enlarging the volume of international investment and would act as an enormously effective stabilizer and guarantor of loans which they might make."

Asserting that the result of the vote on the two plans by the participating nations will be of vital importance to "everyone in every country," the Treasury Secretary said:

"This monetary agreement is but one step, of course, in the broad program of international action necessary for the shaping of a free future. But it is an indispensable step and a vital test of our intentions."

Lord Keynes, head of the British delegation, in a speech moving to accept the final documents, said, "I am certain that no similar conference within memory has achieved such a bulk of lucid, solid construction. We owe this not least to the indomitable will and energy, always governed by good temper and humor, of Harry White (U. S. Treasury expert)."

Lord Keynes said the conference action was a decisive point, but only a beginning.

"We have to go out from here as missionaries inspired by zeal and faith. We have sold all this to ourselves. But the world at large still needs to be persuaded.

"We have perhaps accomplished here in Bretton Woods something more significant than what is embodied in the final act. . . . If we can continue in a large task as we have begun in this limited task, there is hope for the world."

Johnston Sees Credit Key To Trade With Russia

NEW YORK (AP)—Eric A. Johnston, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, told a group of business leaders here that Russia would be a great source of postwar trade but that the amount "will depend on the credit we can give her."

Mr. Johnston, who returned recently from a visit to Russia, said he would confer informally with another business group on what Russian trade can mean to American businessmen.

Am. Mut. Liab. Insurance

A dividend of 20 per cent payable on all policies expiring during the period October 1, 1944, to October 31, 1944, has been declared by the American Mutual Liability Insurance Company, Boston. This is American Mutual's 671st consecutive dividend of 20 per cent or more to its policyholders.

Wider Study Of Postwar Needs Found

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—America's determination to go into the postwar period with eyes open and the facts at hand is reflected in a survey issued today by the Twentieth Century Fund showing nearly 200 public and private agencies of national scope now actively doing research or public education on postwar problems.

This is the third in a series of surveys made by the Fund and the current report, Postwar Planning in the United States: An Organization Directory, 3, shows a striking increase over the 105 organizations listed in 1942 and the 137 in 1943.

"Our investigation gives real ground for hope that this country is facing its postwar questions factually and in time for effective action," said Evans Clark, executive director of the Fund. "All kinds of agencies, governmental, private, business, professional, educational and others, are at work collecting facts, making plans, analyzing problems so that we may anticipate and effectively deal with some of the tremendous questions that will face us after victory is won."

Types of Organization

Of the 197 organizations included in the Fund's new directory, 39 are government and 158 are private agencies. According to the survey report organizations listed are "limited to those which are: (1) located in the United States; (2) operating on a national or international, rather than on a state or local, basis; (3) carrying on continuing, rather than sporadic or occasional, activities; and (4) concerned with programs of particular interest to the United States. A number of health and relief and rehabilitation organizations, as well as four large library groups which serve the country as postwar information centers, and some lending business, trade, and professional associations have been added in this report."

The private organizations include 63 research and educational institutions; 50 organizations concerned with business, labor and agricultural affairs; 17 welfare, health and religious groups; 16 professional bodies, and 8 women's associations.

Among the private research and educational organizations, whose work is listed and described, are:

The American Council on Education, Brookings Institution, the Commission to study the Organization of Peace, the National Bureau of Economic Research, the Foreign Policy Association, the Russell Sage Foundation, the Social Science Research Council, and the Twentieth Century Fund itself, which is concentrating almost all of its current research activities on postwar questions. The business and labor groups described include the American Bankers Association, American Federation of Labor, Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Committee for Economic Development, Congress of Industrial Organizations, National Association of Broadcasters, National Association of Manufacturers, and Rotary International. Professional groups include the American Bar Association, American Management Association, and the National Association of Housing Officials. Welfare and religious groups include the Federal Council of Churches, the American Jewish Committee, the Catholic Association for International Peace, and others.

Area Interests

Some of the questions that are uppermost in the minds of Americans are reflected when both types of organizations, private and governmental, are classified according to major areas of interest. The tabulation in the report shows 54 agencies primarily concerned with international and regional problems; 45 are considering postwar industrial, agricultural and financial questions; and 27 are principally engaged in educational and public discussion activities.

In addition, 17 are making plans for better health, medical and relief facilities; 16 are concerned with problems of housing and urban and rural development; 10 are working on transportation problems; eight are studying general economic and social questions; six are active in the labor field; and six serve as centers of information and materials on postwar planning. Other programs deal with problems of minority groups and postwar plans in the legal field.

The governmental agencies, whose postwar work is described in the report, include the State Department, Agriculture Department, Commerce Department, Council of State Governments, Federal Housing Administration, Federal Security Agency, Foreign Economic Administration, both the House and Senate Special Committees on Postwar Economic Policy and Planning, Labor Department, Office of War Mobilization, Maritime Commission, Treasury Department, and the Veterans Administration.

Mrs. Louise Field, research associate at the Fund, conducted the survey and edited the report. Dr. J. Frederic Dewhurst, the Fund's economist, exercised supervisory responsibility in planning and co-ordinating the work.

Insurance Meeting Called to Discuss High Court Decision

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP)—Arkansas Insurance Commissioner J. H. Graves has called a special meeting of the National Association of Insurance Commissioners' committee on federal legislation, of which he is chairman, to take up the recent United States Supreme Court decision that insurance was business in interstate commerce.

The meeting, to be held in New York City July 28, was called at request of the fire and casualty insurance group to hear a report by the group relative to proposed new legislation on the subject.

Mr. Graves said another meeting would be held within two weeks at which representatives of all branches of the insurance business would be represented.

The Arkansas commissioner said this state might lose about $1,000,000 annually in premium taxes as a result of the Supreme Court decision.

Tide Water Stock Sale Is Opposed

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—A proposed findings and opinion calling for the recapitalization of Tide Water Power Company, Wilmington, N. C., on a single stock basis and denying the proposed sale of its common stock for $55,000 has been recommended to the Securities and Exchange Commission by its public utilities division.

Since General Gas & Electric Corporation, owner of the common stock, has full voting rights and would retain at least 82.9 per cent of the vote if holders of preferred stock were granted voting rights, the division found the recapitalization of Tide Water necessary to "thoroughly and equitably distribute voting power among its security holders."

The division asked that the company be restrained from paying any dividends on outstanding securities pending a further order. The restatement of accounts and scaling down of outstanding debt were deemed necessary.

Sale of the common stock to Warren W. Bell, Wilmington, a director of Tide Water, would vest "absolute voting control" in the purchaser, the opinion said.

"The proposed sale at this time is detrimental to the public interest and the interest of investors and would circumvent the provisions of the (holding company) act," the opinion concluded.

Bank Clearings Increase 23.9 P. C. Over Year Ago

NEW YORK (AP) — Bank clearings expanded in the week ended July 19, Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., reported.

Transactions for 23 major cities amounted to $10,663,856,000, up 23.9 per cent from $8,607,012,000 in the like period of 1943 and an increase of $831,636,000 over last week.

Important percentage increases over last year were: Chicago 22.6, Buffalo 20.1, Dallas 18.5, Atlanta 17.8, St. Louis 17.5 and Louisville 17.2. Declines were reported by Richmond, Omaha, Portland, Ore., and Seattle.

Incorrigible Businessman

SEELEY LAKE, Mont. (AP) — Lieut. W. C. Burghardt of Seeley Lake, now a German prisoner of war, is an incorrigible businessman. He wrote to the Dude Ranchers Association asking for folders of Montana dude ranches —"to secure future business from officers in the prison camp with me."

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INFORMATION WANTED

GEORGE JAMES GOLLAND
Deceased.

Pursuant to an Order of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice England dated 28th February 1944 and made in re George James Golland deceased (late of Catrside Farm, Appleby Lincolnshire who died on 23rd July 1941), Golland against Skelton 1944-G-60 an Inquiry was directed to ascertain whether John Richard Golland, son of the Testator Survived or predeceased him and if dead who is his personal representative and if he predeceased him leaving issue whether such issue survived the Testator and if dead who are their personal representatives. Claims to Norman Gibson of Brigg, Lincolnshire, England Solicitor so as to reach that address on or before the 27th October 1944.

Dated this 20th June 1944.

A. H. HOLLAND
Master

NOTE: The said John Richard Golland fought overseas with the Canadian Forces in the Great War 1914-1918 and subsequently returned to Canada, where he was last heard of in or about 1922.

Sharpe Pritchard & Co.
12 New Court,
Carey Street,
London, W. C. 2.

Agents for:—Sowter & Gibson
Brigg, Lincs.
Plaintiffs Solicitors.

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MAN needed to teach some seventh and eighth grade subjects and to assist in athletics with younger boys in eastern preparatory school for Christian Scientists. Write Box D-11, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

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Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

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TEXTILE MAN wide experience and acquaintance desires position with rayon mill or yarn producer in sales or promotion capacity; excellent references. Write Box P-16, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.—Man of matured selling experience desires position in business owned or managed by Christian Scientist. Box 88, 1013 National Press Building.

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Furniture, Linens, Art Work, Books, Di

Sports News

Jug McSpaden Is 1944 Utah Links Champ

SALT LAKE CITY, July 24 (AP)—Harold (Jug) McSpaden of Philadelphia is the 1944 Utah open champion and he owes it—in his own words—to a putter that he handled with a "mother's kiss." McSpaden shot a record-shattering third-round 63 yesterday on the 6,575-yard par 72 Fort Douglas course, rated the toughest in Utah.

The Jug won the $2,500 tournament with a 271, two strokes under Byron Nelson of Toledo, Ohio, and another record. At the end of 36 holes, Nelson had a 67-65—132 and McSpaden a 69-67—136. But Nelson's lead melted when McSpaden's putter ignited.

Under Record

McSpaden's 63 was two strokes under the competitive course record of 65 set several years ago by Tee Branca, then home pro. His 271 total, 17 strokes under par for the 72 holes, was two under the Utah open record set in 1936 by George Schneiter of Salt Lake City at the Country Club.

Greens at the Fort Douglas layout, which lies at the base of the Wasatch Mountains, have tricky contours that send a ball darting in unexpected directions. But the Jug was their master yesterday.

On his record-smashing round, he toured the first nine holes in 31, four under par. He returned in 32, five under. Fifteen-foot putts dropped like flies and McSpaden finished the round with seven birdies and an eagle. He went into a five-stroke lead as Nelson, experiencing trouble with his approach shots, knocked down an even par.

Jug Won $750

The last round was anticlimactic. McSpaden faded to a 72, his worst of the meet, but it was good enough to head off Nelson's 69. McSpaden won $750, Nelson $450.

The others were left far afield. John Geertsen of Salt Lake City was third with a 281, Leonard Ott of Denver fourth at 285 and Schneiter, defending champion, fifth with 286. Other scores were:

Branca, Salt Lake City, 288; Toney Penna, Dayton, Ohio, 290; George Von Elm, Los Angeles, 294; Pfc. Al Clasen of St. Paul, high amateur, 297; Vern Bowdle, Salt Lake City, amateur runner-up, 299; Leonard Dodson, Kansas City, 301, and Sid Harman of Walla Walla, Wash., playing his 19th consecutive Utah Open, 306.

New Grid League Will Operate In 1945, Says Payne

PHILADELPHIA, July 24 (AP)—The United States Football League, newly organized professional loop, has approved tentative plans to begin operating in 1945.

Conferees awarded certificates for 10 cities and acting chairman Roland D. Payne of Pittsburgh said:

"We're in competition, but not opposition, with the National Football League for players. There's enough business in pro football for everybody. We'll be glad to sit down and talk things over with the National League.

"We're not worried about players because we are going to have our own draft."

Certification was granted to Philadelphia, Baltimore, New York, Boston, Akron, Pittsburgh, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis and Honolulu. Payne said applications have also been received from Buffalo, Detroit, New Orleans, Fort Worth, Dallas, San Francisco and Los Angeles.

Present plans call for a 12-team circuit with eastern and western divisions. Each team would play 20 games a season, half at home. All travel would be by air. Honolulu, farthest point, is only six hours from San Francisco by plane, conferees said.

St. Louis and Honolulu were the only cities not represented at the meeting. Payne said he talked to F. J. Brickner in Honolulu by trans-Pacific telephone in discussing the certification.

In addition to Payne, those present included: Jack Ahrin, Philadelphia; William Palmer, New York; Lt. Harry L. Harris, USCG, Boston; Jake Slagle, Baltimore; Charles Burns, Akron; Lt. H. W. Pennington, USN, Cincinnati, and Ned Grimes, Chicago.

College Track

By the Associated Press

Cornell 65, Penn. State 61.
Annapolis 93, Forrest Park A. C. 23.

College Baseball

Yale 11, Princeton 6.
Annapolis 3, Hampden-Sydney 1.
Cornell 6, Colgate 1.
Coast Guard 5, Dartmouth 4.

Bill Nicholson Pounding Ball for Charley Grimm

By the Associated Press

Bill Nicholson, Chicago Cubs' greatest slugging outfielder since Hack Wilson, may become the first player in National League history to lead the circuit in home runs and runs-batted-in for two successive years.

The husky former Washington College (Maryland) football star hit four home runs and drove in seven runs to take over or share in the leadership in both departments, as the Cubs and the New York Giants divided a doubleheader yesterday, the Cubs winning the opener, 7-4, and the Giants the nightcap, 12-10.

Nicholson's four homers in a twin bill tied a major league record and placed him in a tie with Mel Ott of the Giants for the league lead with 21 each. It also gave Nick six homers in four games, tying another National League mark, held by four players.

Tops in Majors

Big Bill's seven RBI's gives him a total of 64, tops in the majors. He led the senior circuit last year with 29 home runs and 188 runs batted in. Only Rogers Hornsby of the St. Louis Cardinals in 1922 and '25 and Chuck Klein of the Philadelphia Phillies in 1931 and '33 ever led the loop in homers and runs-batted-in for two years, though neither led for successive years.

In addition, Nicholson made six hits and scored six runs to climb above the .300 mark for the first time this season.

Each club tied a loop record when both the Giants and the Cubs used seven pitchers in the wild and woolly second game. The total of 14 hurlers is a new major-league record, displacing the old one of 12 set by the Cubs and Cincinnati in an 18-inning game during 1942.

The league-leading St. Louis Browns bounded back, after a 12-1 lacing, to defeat the Boston Red Sox 9-3 in the second game, aided by Vernon Stephens' grand slam home run in the fourth inning. In the opener, Tex Hughon joined Detroit's Hal Newhouser as the only 15-game winners in the American League by holding the Browns to six hits.

The St. Louis Cardinals increased their first-place lead to 13 games by sweeping a doubleheader from the Boston Braves, 3-2 and 5-2. All three Cardinal runs in the opener were unearned. Big Mort Cooper won his 12th game in the nightcap.

Two streaks were snapped when the Philadelphia Athletics took both games from the Detroit Tigers, 13-3 and 3-2. It marked the end of the Mackmen's eight-game losing streak, and snapped the Tigers winning skein at six. The double loss dropped the Tigers into fifth place.

Brooklyn sank deeper into the National League cellar by dropping both games of a twin bill to the Pittsburgh Pirates, 7-5 and 9-4 in 11 innings. It marked the Dodgers fifth straight loss, and their 21st in the last 23 games. The Pirates won the opener when Babe Dahlgren spearheaded a three-run ninth inning attack with a two-run triple. A five-run outburst, high lighted by Vince Di Maggio's three-run homer in the 11th inning, won the nightcap.

Yanks Divide

The New York Yankees and the Chicago White Sox divided their two games, the Yankees winning the opener, 7-6, and the Sox taking the second game, 10-6. Johnny Lindell of the Yanks homered in the first game and Ralph Hodgin of the White Sox starred with four hits in the second one.

The Phillies continued their good fortune over Bucky Walters of the Reds when they knocked him out of the box and overcame a six-run deficit to win the opener 7-6. Walters has beaten the Phillies only nine times in his seven years with the Reds. Cincinnati won the second game, 2-1, when Catcher Ray Mueller homered in the seventh with one on.

Cleveland went over the .500 mark for the first time since May 11 by taking both games from the Washington Senators, 4-3 and 9-5, to move into fourth place. The Indians were helped by five double plays, four in the nightcap.

Sox Gain; Braves Disappoint

The touring Red Sox brightened their pennant prospects by taking the first two starts at St. Louis . . . Tex Hughson's 15th win yesterday was his third over the league leading Browns . . . Tex plays no favorites . . . It was his 15th complete game, 14 of which he has won . . . Only once has he won without going the full distance—against the White Sox June 29, when Red Barrett helped . . . If not called by the Navy, Hughson is a cinch to go well into the 20s, and perhaps as high as 25.

* * *

Thus, as they faced their series final at St. Louis today, the Red Sox stood third in the American League, three contests to the rear of the Browns and half a game behind the Yankees, who have been having a little trouble with the White Sox . . . The Red Sox have taken four of their last five starts from the Browns, a good sign. . . In the recent past, Joe Cronin never seemed able to beat the leaders, usually the Yankees . . . Note that the A's stopped the Tigers cold on Sunday.

* * *

The Braves put on a disappointing exhibition before a good crowd yesterday . . . Nate Andrews yielded not an earned run, yet was the losing pitcher . . . We probably have seen the last of Max Macon as a first baseman for some time . . . He looked like a high school rookie around the bag yesterday . . . Max, by the way, has been hoping for more than a week that Bob Coleman would move him into the outfield . . . "I'm getting worse around first base instead of better," Macon said. "But I know I can play the outfield." . . . Tommy Holmes has a hitting streak of seven games . . . The Pirates have won seven straight from the Dodgers . . . Note that Leo Durocher is strangely quiet these days.

* * *

The Braves tomorrow open a four-game series here with the Reds of Cincinnati . . . There will be a double-header on Wednesday . . . The Red Sox, meanwhile, move to Detroit tomorrow for four successive singles with the Tigers, including a twilight engagement on Wednesday . . . Al Javery looks as though he has lost his stuff . . . It sure is a pleasure to watch those Cardinals hustle . . . They already are favorites to beat the A. L. entry in the next World Series . . . Bobby Doerr is still top A. L. hitter at .337.

American Football League Signs Two Coaches for 1944

SAN FRANCISCO, July 24 (AP)—The newly organized American Professional Football League virtually completed plans for its 1944 Pacific coast opening next fall with the signing of two coaches, leaving but one coaching position in the eight-team circuit to be filled.

In Los Angeles, George Zaharias, owner of the San Diego club franchise, announced he had signed Ed Storm, former National Pro League player, as his coach.

Marty Brill, former Notre Dame halfback and more recently coach of Loyola University, Los Angeles, was announced as the coach of the Oakland Hornets. Anthony Martinolich, owner of the Hornets, signed Brill to a contract.

The league plans a 14-game schedule for each team, seven of them home games.

Byrd Low Man

MIDLAND, Mich., July 24 (AP) Sammy Byrd of Detroit captured the Michigan P. G. A. golf championship yesterday by posting a two under par 73-69—142 at the Midland Country Club for a three-shot edge over three other Detroiters, Al Watrous, Jack Winney and Claude Harmon. Byrd succeeds Jimmy Demaret, who is in the Navy.

Watrous seized a three-shot lead over the field with a 69 in the morning 18 holes, but lost a bid for his eighth title by taking a 76 in the afternoon.

Week-End Sports

By the Associated Press

SALT LAKE CITY—Aided by record 63 round, Jug McSpaden, of Philadelphia, won Utah golf open with 271 for 72 holes to Byron Nelson's 273.

HAVERFORD, Pa. — Pauline Betz, Los Angeles, won Pennsylvania and Eastern States women's tennis title by beating Mrs. Virginia Wolfenden Kovacs, Oakland, Calif., 6—2, 6—3.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—Jack McManis, Forest Hills, N. Y., captured Eastern clay courts tennis title by beating Ted Schein, New York, 8—6, 7—5, 6—3.

American League

Games Behind		Won	Lost	P.C.
	St. Louis	51	41	.554
2½	New York	46	41	.529
3	Boston	47	43	.522
4½	Cleveland	46	45	.505
5½	Detroit	45	46	.495
6½	Chicago	41	44	.482
7½	Washington	42	47	.472
10½	Philadelphia	39	50	.438

Results July 23

Boston 12, St. Louis 1.
St. Louis 9, Boston 3.
New York 7, Chicago 6.
Chicago 10, New York 6.
Cleveland 4, Washington 3.
Cleveland 9, Washington 3.
Philadelphia 13, Detroit 3.
Philadelphia 3, Detroit 2.

National League

Games Behind		Won	Lost	P.C.
	St. Louis	60	24	.714
13	Pittsburgh	46	36	.561
13	Cincinnati	48	38	.558
20½	New York	41	46	.471
23	Philadelphia	37	47	.440
23½	Chicago	35	46	.432
25	Boston	36	50	.419
26	Brooklyn	35	51	.407

Results July 23

St. Louis 3, Boston 2.
St. Louis 5, Boston 2.
Philadelphia 7, Cincinnati 6.
Cincinnati 2, Philadelphia 1.
Chicago 7, New York 4.
New York 12, Chicago 10.
Pittsburgh 7, Brooklyn 5.
Pittsburgh 9, Brooklyn 4 (11 inns.).

BRAVES FIELD
Tomorrow at 3:00 P. M.
BRAVES vs. CINCINNATI
Seats at Filene's Men's Store . . . Hub 2105
and Braves Field . . . . . Sta 9600

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Daniel Webster Highway, North of Manchester
Open 5 to 11 P. M.
57 Hanover Street — 897 Elm Street
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Lawrence, Mass. — 401 Essex Street
Portland, Maine — 566 Congress Street

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H	■	N	■	A	L	B
A	L	C	E	S	T	E
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Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, 1939, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Goucherie (gōōsh'-rē')—French town.

La Bijade (là bē'-zhàd')—French town.

Laoyao (lou'-you')—Port north of Hangchow, China.

Němec, František (frăn'-tyi-shĕk nyĕ'-mĕts)—Czechoslovak Minister of Reconstruction and Finance, and delegate to the liberated territory of Czechoslovakia.

Noemfoor (nōōm'-fōr)—Island off north Dutch New Guinea coast now held by American troops.

Tapotchau (tä'-pō-chou')—Mountain in the central part of Saipan.

von Kluge, Field Marshal Günther (gün'-tĕr fŏn klōō'-gĕ)—Succeeds Marshal Gerd von Rundstedt as commander of German forces in France and the West.

Zakharov, Gen. G. F. (zŭ-kä'-rŏf)—Commander of the second White Russian Army.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Suwalki (soō-väl'-kē)—City 11 miles from East Prussia.

Kwangtung (gwäng'-dōōng')—Province in Southeast China.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ärm, àsk, sofà; ève, hĕre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ĭll, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ûnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; ch=ch; g=g; ng=ng; th=th; zh=z in azure.

Daily Anecdote

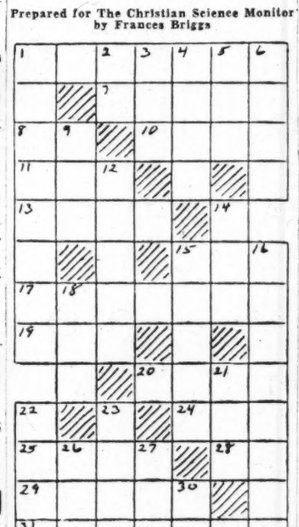
Read and Return

Sir Walter Scott once observed that bad mathematicians were often very good bookkeepers, having in mind his friends who had borrowed volumes from his library and failed to return them.

An acquaintance who had experienced the same difficulty once complained bitterly to the writer about the empty spaces in his bookshelves, whereupon Sir Walter humorously observed: "Ah, I suppose your friends find it easier to retain the books themselves than what is contained in them."

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who wrote "A Shropshire Lad"?
7—What is the possessive case of "thou"?
8—What State of U. S. is known as "Mother of Presidents" (abbr.)?
10—What volcano is on the Sicilian coast?
11—Tavern.
13—What led the wise men to Bethlehem?
15—What is a priest's white linen vestment?
17—Who is hero of Moliere's "Le Misanthrope"?
19—Lap of what month is said to be chilled by winter lingering?
20—What fabric is made without spinning or weaving?
24—And not.
25—What is first name of Mr. Henderson, former head of the O. P. A.?
28—Musical note.
29—Who was one of the three principal legendary magicians of Britain?
31—What is Lucie's surname in "A Tale of Two Cities"?

Down

1—Who is Estella's foster mother in "Great Expectations"?
2—What was first note in Guido's musical scale?
3—Pronoun.
4—What is one twentieth of a grain?
5—What is a cape of northeastern Massachusetts?
6—Tidy.
9—Nest of what insects is divided into chambers and passageways (sing.)?
12—Who is one of feminine characters in Oliver Twist"?
14—High in pitch.
15—The tremulous poplar is what?
16—Who is heroine of Shakespeare's "Much Ado About Nothing"?
18—Youth.
21—Who went with Abraham and Sarai to Canaan?
22—The greengage is what?
23—What is first name of Falstaff, Shakespearean character?
26—What is 7th letter of Greek alphabet?
27—Born.
30—Right (abbr.).

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

A Verse for Today . . .

Ye that love the LORD, *hate evil.*—Ps. 97:10

In Lighter Vein

It Helps

Lady: "Well, well—changing a tire, young man?"

Young Man: "No madam, not at all. I just get out every few miles and jack the car up to save rubber and gas."—Grit.

Obedient

Mrs. Longsham, giving instructions to her new servant, said: "Before removing the soup plates, Ellen, always ask each person if he or she would like any more."

"Very good, madam!"

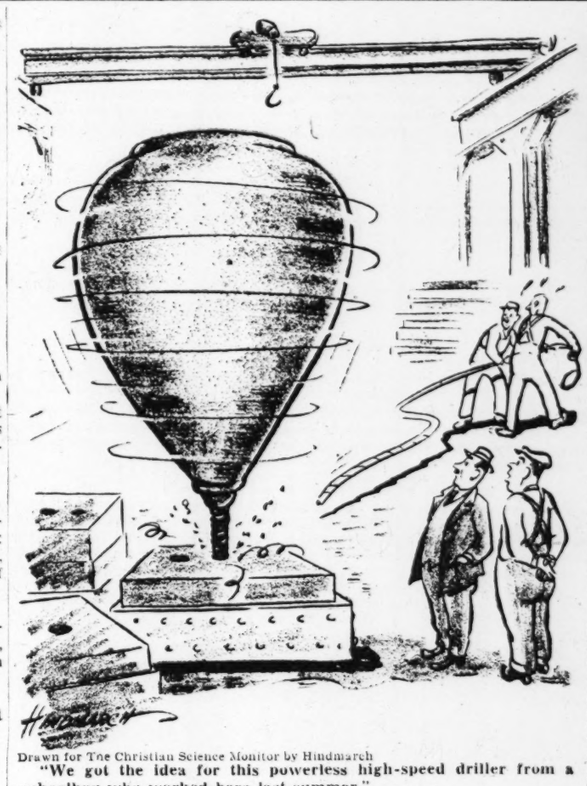
The next day, Ellen, respectfully bowing to one of the guests, inquired: "Would the gentleman like some more soup?"

"Yes, please," was the reply.

"Well," said Ellen, "there ain't any left!"—Exchange.

Things to Come Dept.

Housewives of the future will believe the millennium has come when wool socks and underclothes not only refuse to shrink during laundering but wear half again as long prior to darning. Secret is cholorination treatment for wool developed in England and now undergoing improvement and active test by the Quartermaster Corps of the U. S. Army.—Business Week.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Hindmarch

"We got the idea for this powerless high-speed driller from a schoolboy who worked here last summer."

Brevities

Maybe the trouble is that there aren't any experienced married women at that Bretton Woods conference. They're the ones who best know how to talk about money and get prompt results.—Boston Herald.

Whether it's more patriotic to stay on the job or lay off and plan a picnic today is a matter to be settled by your own conscience. Even if you decided on the picnic, you may be doing your bit toward bringing a much-needed rain.—Kansas City Star.

The Successful Way

Los Angeles

"We serve sixteen thousand meals a day." With this statement a Los Angeles cafeteria takes its customers into its confidence. A display card on each table adds this information: "Your meal is being served you at actual cost plus one cent, one half cent of which is Federal tax. The other half cent is our entire profit. This is enough."

After that, one is not surprised to find an invitation as one goes out to join in providing good food for less fortunate ones. At the door is a box with a coin slot. You may deposit whatever amount you like. Each day's accumulation is matched by the management.

Did You Know That—

South Pacific island coconut palms furnish not only the meat and the milk of the nut but also a large end bud or "cabbage" that can be used as a vegetable, either cooked or raw?

Italians in 1911 dropped bombs on Arab tribesmen at Bengasi, Libya? This was probably the first use of airplanes for bombing, although balloons had been used earlier.

NEWS ITEM— PORTLAND, ME.:- CHILDREN'S PLAYGROUNDS MAY BE OPENED FOR ADULT RECREATION.
HAVEN'T HAD SO MUCH FUN IN 35 YEARS
PLAY GROUN
POP YOU NEVER SHOULD GO DOWN STANDING UP
I'LL SWAP YOU A WILLKIE BUTTON FOR 2 AGATES
WATCH THIS!
OH, EVERETT! YOU OLD MEANIE!
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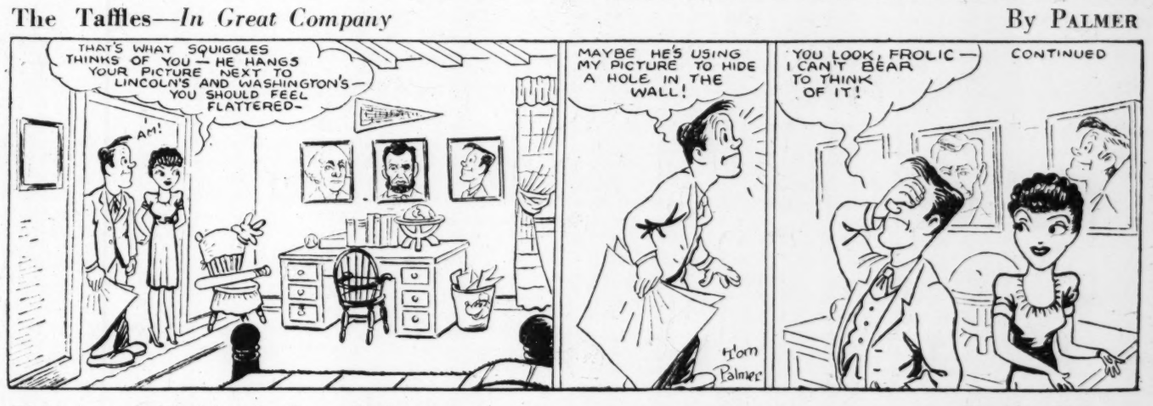
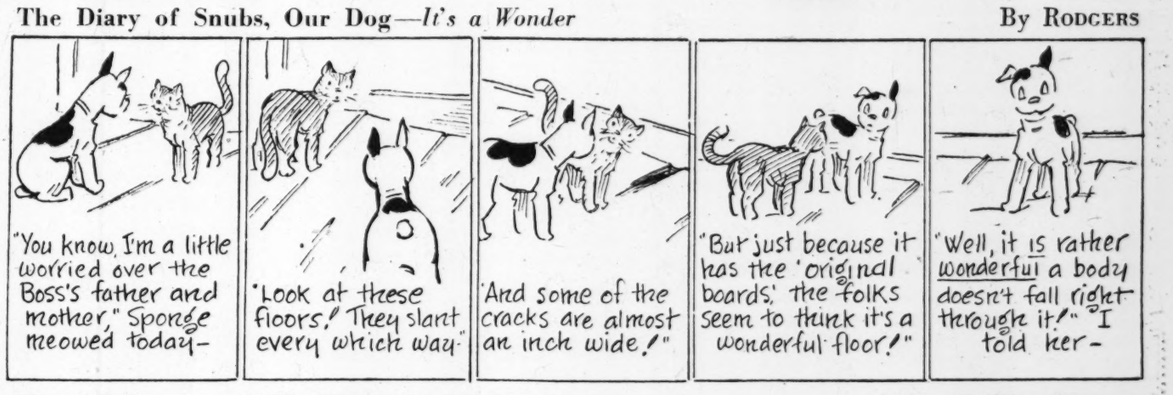
The Taffles—*In Great Company* By PALMER


THAT'S WHAT SQUIGGLES THINKS OF YOU — HE HANGS YOUR PICTURE NEXT TO LINCOLN'S AND WASHINGTON'S— YOU SHOULD FEEL FLATTERED-
I AM!
MAYBE HE'S USING MY PICTURE TO HIDE A HOLE IN THE WALL!
YOU LOOK, FROLIC— I CAN'T BEAR TO THINK OF IT!
CONTINUED
Hlom Palmer

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Deduction* By LE PELLEY

MY... THE LAWN LOOKS DRY... WONDER IF IT DOESN'T NEED WATERING ....
I WONDER HOW I CAN GET IT DONE IF I GO TO THE ROTARY MEETING
I WONDER WHO I CAN GET TO DO IT....
GUESS WHO!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*It's a Wonder* By RODGERS


"You know, I'm a little worried over the Boss's father and mother," Sponge meowed today-
"Look at these floors! They slant every which way"
"And some of the cracks are almost an inch wide!"
"But just because it has the 'original boards,' the folks seem to think it's a wonderful floor!"
"Well, it is rather wonderful a body doesn't fall right through it!" I told her-

The Adventures of Waddles—*Good Soldiers* By THE HAGERS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JULY 24, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Revolt—at the Top

This is noteworthy: the first news-size revolt against the Nazi regime came not from the German people but from the officer caste. It came not from the bottom but at the top. It does nothing to bolster a belief that there is a "democratic Germany" smouldering under the heavy blanket of Nazi suppression, but mentally equipped to co-operate responsibly with free peoples in building a free world as soon as the blanket is removed.

The German people remains, after the revolt reportedly has subsided, a nebulous factor, apparently the "political vacuum" which it has so often been called, waiting for the "leadership principle" to solve the issues of the day.

This, however, is not to say that the German people are incapable of assimilating and developing the idea of freedom. It is simply to recognize that after a decade of tyranny at home, of crime by the heads of the State against many other peoples, of nearly five years of war sacrifices now being proved worse than futile, the vaunted superiority of average Germans does not result in heroic action on their own behalf.

The initiative rests as usual with a ruling caste and one which can no more be trusted to co-operate with non-Germans for peace than can the Nazis. The German people need to be told that it can hope for no easy way out of the dilemma into which the leadership principle has brought it. Certainly the remedy for the German position is not a mere change of the leadership.

There is then in this revolt no indication that new elements are coming to the top in Germany—elements with which the United Nations might safely seek to negotiate peace. The uprising is not a repudiation of the purpose to which the Nazis have dedicated themselves and the German people. It is a criticism of the Nazi military plan, or at best the political timing of the Nazi move to make Germany master of its neighbors.

It is not what Hitler attempted but how he planned it and when he tried it that repels the intellects of the leaders of this revolt. On such points the German people apparently have no opinion; on the more basic point of the morality of the plan for German conquest, the people are so far silent.

It is only fair to point out that in a battle between the Nazis and the old military caste the German people are made up of perplexed if not quite innocent bystanders. The success of either camp would keep the masses quiet. It will take the defeat of both camps to place the people in a position where they must learn to speak for themselves, think for themselves, accept the responsibilities which they have been habituated to leave to some leader or set of leaders.

Part-Time Farming

Statistics recently released by the Massachusetts Commissioner of Agriculture, L. A. Webster, show that the State now has 18,000 full-time and 13,000 part-time farms. The figure is significant of a nation-wide trend according to reports from real estate operators. Since the first World War city workers have been buying places along the main roads radiating from cities and towns. The movement was accelerated during the depression years; it slowed down from 1939 to 1942; and is now reaching a new height.

Reasons for this are not difficult to find. Many wage-earners experienced the difficulties of a decade ago. A part-time farm offers a degree of security obtainable by individual effort, a philosophy still predominant in American thinking. Industrial workers are earning the highest wages in history. It is economically possible for families to make substantial payments on property. Real estate dealers report a large percentage of sales on a cash basis.

The economic and sociological implications are not only interesting but hold promise of a better way of living for millions of American families. Indications are that this group combining urban work with rural living will become increasingly important in the Nation's social order. The movement to decentralize industry may be tempered by the decentralization of workers. With increasingly efficient transportation facilities from rural areas encircling industrial centers, it will be possible for both wage and salary workers to live more miles from their work.

Breaking the Shell

Everywhere the war goes well. Most spectacular gains are Russia's, with the Red Army now only 50 miles from Warsaw and the Germans going back more rapidly than they went forward over the same area three years ago. If the Russians keep up the pace they have set since mid-June, they will be in Berlin in October.

Of course, this measurement by ground gained may be misleading. The going can become much tougher as the Germans shorten their supply lines and their eastern front. But the Red Army has already broken one line of defenses which may prove to be the hard shell of German resistance.

In Normandy the Allies have not made large territorial gains, but have crashed the Atlantic Wall and badly mauled a large enemy army. The taking of 60,000 prisoners is a better measure of success than square miles of territory captured. Once General Montgomery and General Bradley get their tanks on solid ground, they may prove that they have broken the shell also in the West, and advance may be as rapid as it was in Italy after the Siegfried Line was smashed.

In Italy at the moment British, American, French and Polish troops appear to be piercing the Gothic Line, with Americans already edging into Pisa. A breakthrough now should send the Germans all the way back to the Po or even to the Alps.

In the Pacific, American landings on Guam and Tinian are further steps in the process of making the Marianas a major base for ships and planes which will harass if they do not immediately cut all the supply lines to Japan's conquests south of Formosa. Tokyo announces that the Koiso-Yonai Government will continue the Tojo policies. That may mean only that it will not now sue for peace. It will try to cut Japan's losses—probably abandoning outposts before they are lost and concentrating the defense in a smaller area, chiefly in China. Here again the outer shell is broken; Tokyo is seeking to form a smaller one.

Afraid of Banks?

Anyone who recalls the hilarious Stephen Leacock yarn — how the author tried to deposit his first fifty dollars in a bank, how he got so frightened as the impressive atmosphere closed in on him that he ended up by drawing his money out again—anyone, we repeat, who recalls that wonderful tale is in a fairly good position to begin formulating his own opinions about the world currency fund and world bank proposed at Bretton Woods.

Not that these projected institutions should not be taken seriously. It is simply that they should not be taken so seriously as to cause us to draw our money out while we are trying to put it in.

Numerous qualified observers of the complicated doings at Bretton Woods agree that one of the chief obstacles to establishment of a world fund and bank will be the inability of people to comprehend the techniques involved. That, and the consequent opportunity for demagogues to make these institutions look as forbidding to the American public as Mr. Leacock's bank looked to him.

The idea back of the fund and bank is simply that in a world where international loans must inevitably take place, the broader the guarantees the better for everyone.

As Louis Rasminsky points out in the current issue of Foreign Affairs, post-war credits will be extended because in real terms—"in terms of disorganization of export markets and consequent unemployment"—the cost to the creditor countries of withholding credits is far greater than that of extending them.

The big share of American risk emphasized by some opponents of a world bank would arise not from the existence of the bank but from the United States' position as leading creditor. It is a risk the United States will shoulder inside or outside a bank. Inside a world institution the risks may well be reduced.

What the public facing the world banking question needs is protection against fears which would be implanted by influences with a special interest in opposing the plan for a world fund and bank. Constant and simple explanation and a little of the Stephen Leacock approach to the whole subject ought to help.

The Farm Barrage

Cargill in the Trenton (N. J.) Times-Advertiser

Through the German Lines

(From Gwendolyn T. Barrows of Boston, formerly of The Christian Science Monitor staff, now an American Red Cross Club Director in Italy.)

Southern Italy is bathed in sunshine now. Green grass is long and abundant and the fields here are like the carpets Fra Angelico puts at the feet of his Madonnas—scarlet poppies, yellow daisies, little white flowers and purple, all gleaming in the grass. And just beyond these fields the sea is very blue. From the distance these towns, like the Arab towns, appear chalky white and pink. . . .

We've built an amphitheater out of limestone which seats 1,500. Six nights a week we have movies, and the seventh is Sunday GI talent night. Talent night is great fun. You would be surprised, but the game of charades called "The Game" was the most popular feature on the program. One team was all from a Negro outfit and they were a show in themselves. Watching their antics portraying "Pistol Packing Mama," the audience did everything but stampede the stage. Our audiences are particularly alive and articulate.

I have met some interesting soldiers who had been shot down in enemy territory, have talked intimately with them. The first was a young Californian (we'll call him Jim to preserve his anonymity) who had just gotten through. He had been shot down last September up near the Italo-Swiss border, and since then had been traveling by foot, surreptitiously by Nazi truck and train, but mostly the long distances by shank's mare.

Jim, with an English soldier, is the only p. o. w. who has gotten through the lines in the past two months. He's a fine lad, clear-eyed and intelligent. His Italian became so fluent that he passed for one of the inhabitants and had many, many opportunities to observe and talk with both the Nazis and the Italians. The Nazi soldier, Jim discovered, knows his side is going to lose but he's determined to fight to the end.

"German ruthlessness" has not been overplayed, he said. Because one member of an Italian family was suspected of having helped him, the whole family was wiped out. Another time, in Rome, he saw the Nazis go out and just machine-gun 10 civilians who happened to be handy because a German soldier had been molested.

Jim's eyes had a distant look when he spoke of all this. He doesn't underestimate for a minute the force we are up against, or their ability.

Another story I started to tell you was of a New Englander who is now on his way back to the States. He and the other members of his crew were shot down in Yugoslavia—and for their bravery, intelligence, quick initiative and ability to work together as a team under almost impossible conditions, they have all received the D. F. C.

The fall of Rome here seemed of greater importance to the Italians than the invasion itself.

(From an American bomber pilot on the evening of D-Day.)

I am writing this to you on what is without doubt the greatest day in the lives of any of us, perhaps in the whole history of the world. There is no cause for worry or apprehension on your part. Our job in the big show is, if anything, a bit easier than it was before. We are working harder and longer but what we do is nothing compared with what the poor devils on the ground are up against.

I was privileged to be in on the very first wave or spearhead of planes that went over. We were singularly honored at our long pre-dawn briefing by the presence of the Commanding General of the Ninth Air Force. He spoke to us, thanked us for the job we have done so far—said without the pre-invasion bombing done by us of the Ninth Air Force the Commanders never could have attempted the great step. After that we had a few moments of prayer with the Chaplain—and we were off! Still pitch dark, moon completely covered by gray-blue clouds; a scene fitting for the background of such a day. Then take-off, assembly, ships lit only by red and green navigation lights, occasionally illuminated eerily by the dead light of green flares—then the climb through the clouds up to clear smooth moonlit air—a blanket of white like an immense snow-field beneath us.

Soon, even as we flew, dawn began to break and golden sunlight—like the promise of a new and better world because of this day, flowed around us. Then over the target—"Bombs away—let's go home!"

We were tired but buoyed up somehow by the thought of what it all meant. No rest for weary bones, though. A quick meal and many of the boys were out again. We'll go again and again and again—but in spite of weariness we will always be ready and eager to do our job and do it well. Our buddies on the ground don't come back for lunch.

(From Staff Sgt. Chalmer V. Cooper in Burma.)

Your clippings are a valuable supplement to the little pony edition of "Time" magazine that is coming to me—the dates of the two seem to be very well synchronized. The articles and pictures clipped from the "Times and Star" furnish a good picture of wartime Kansas City, while the editorials and maps from The Christian Science Monitor are priceless. I've posted many of the latter and put them to good use.

Mirror of World Opinion

Sound Judgment by a Union

When war-plant workers who have a grievance refuse to wait for settlement by an official agency and go out on strike, they are roundly condemned by civilians, servicemen and the great majority of union members. By the same token, when a union with a grievance withdraws its petition for a strike vote so that there will be no work stoppage, it is entitled to praise for its sober second thought.

The episode occurred at the Consolidated Vultee Aircraft plant at Fort Worth, Texas, where bombers are made. A union spokesman said:

> This action is taken principally because thousands of workers in the Convair plant have sons, brothers, and relatives wearing the uniform, and we know our work is vital to success of the invasion of Europe.

This is a declaration for other groups of workers to think about when they are tempted to mar the fine wartime record of labor in general by putting their own grievances ahead of all other considerations. —*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

Civil Service Unions

To tolerate or recognize any combination of Civil Service employees of the Government as a labor organization or union is not only incompatible with the spirit of democracy, but inconsistent with every principle upon which our Government is founded. Nothing is more dangerous to public welfare than to admit that hired servants of the State can dictate to the Government the hours, the wages and conditions under which they will carry on essential services vital to the welfare, safety and security of the citizen. To admit as true that Government employees have power to halt or check the functions of Government, unless their demands are satisfied, is to transfer to them all legislative, executive and judicial power. Nothing could be more ridiculous. . . . The formidable and familiar weapon in industrial strife and warfare—the strike—is without justification when used against government. When so used, it is rebellion against constituted authority. The employer is the whole people.—From an opinion of JUSTICE WILLIAM H. MURRAY, Supreme Court, Albany.

Roosevelt to Hannegan to Truman

An Intimate Message From Chicago

By Roscoe Drummond

CHICAGO, JULY 24

The full play-by-play story of how Henry Wallace was derailed for the Democratic Vice-Presidential nomination and Senator Harry S. Truman put on the tracks in his place may not be known until one of the powerful foursome of Hannegan, Kelly, Hague, and Flynn breaks down and tells all; but enough of the inside facts are now coming to the surface to piece out much of the pattern of Mr. Truman's expected but not easy victory.

In justice to Robert E. Hannegan, who was bitterly criticized by leading Wallace supporters for improperly using his position as Democratic National Chairman to put over Mr. Truman on the convention, it deserves to be put into the record that he did not take the lead in engineering the Truman strategy at his own initiative. He was acting under orders. And there seems no doubt today that those orders came straight from Franklin D. Roosevelt.

It was known from the start—and there was never any secrecy about it—that Mr. Hannegan wanted to eliminate Mr. Wallace and substitute Mr. Truman. But Mr. Hannegan did not defeat Wallace; on the best information, Mr. Roosevelt defeated Wallace. Mr. Hannegan didn't begin to direct the Truman campaign from the platform of the Chicago Stadium until he had the word direct from the President in person.

Mr. Hannegan was completely frank with the Wallace people at all times. Weeks, months before the convention he told Mr. Wallace in face-to-face conversation that he (Mr. Wallace) was a political liability to the Democratic ticket and that if he wanted to help the President win a fourth term he ought to step down as quickly and as gracefully as possible. Mr. Hannegan was equally direct with Mr. Roosevelt and in several conferences at the White House he submitted detailed reports to show that the party leaders throughout the country, on whose individual work the election might largely turn, were united in their assertions that Wallace would have to go.

* * *

The President was reluctant to accept this conclusion, but it can now be said that several days in advance of the convention he did accept it; and, once accepting it, he was ready to act on it as tactfully as possible but decisively.

This explains the perfunctory character of the letter he wrote saying that he liked Mr. Wallace and respected him, and that if he were a delegate he would vote for him. If that had been all Mr. Roosevelt had said and done in 1940, Mr. Wallace would never have been nominated the first time, and he knew that this faint praise was not enough to risk Mr. Wallace's getting the nomination again.

Evidence that the President had abandoned Mr. Wallace before the convention also came from Edwin W. Pauley, the influential treasurer of the Democratic National Committee, who felt free to stem the Wallace tide in his California delegation—whose support Wallace urgently needed—by declaring that he knew whereof he spoke when he attributed to Mr. Roosevelt the view that "of all the possible candidates Mr. Truman would lose the ticket the fewest votes."

Mr. Pauley was challenged on that statement on the spot. He replied: "I would not make a statement of this kind. I would not relate private conversation which took place in the White House did I not know that what I am saying is in support of the desire of the President."

* * *

Now, the thing which made Mr. Hannegan look bad for a time was that while for two days, July 17 and 18, he was discreetly passing out the information that Mr. Roosevelt had penned a second letter giving even stronger endorsement to Mr. Truman than he had given to Mr. Wallace, it developed that when this letter was released it was not written—or at least not dated—until July 19. Had Mr. Hannegan, the Wallace backers wanted to know, been playing both ends against the middle? Had he been high-pressuring Mr. Roosevelt by privately affirming that the President had given the nod to Senator Truman before he had done so?

The facts clear Mr. Hannegan of any implication of going against the President's wishes at any point. The explanation, according to those who are confident of their information, is that Mr. Hannegan had good and authoritative reason for steering the maximum support to Mr. Truman as early as he did. And the reason Mr. Hannegan was not in doubt, the reason he could act as soon and as assertively as he did, was that he had seen Mr. Roosevelt in person aboard the President's train while it was secretly stopped at Chicago several days before the convention.

The big four—Hannegan, Kelly, Hague, and Flynn—reached their understanding with the President at this time, and Mr. Hannegan was assured that a second letter, recording Mr. Roosevelt's view that Truman would add strength to the ticket, would reach him at the proper time. Mr. Hannegan knew that he wasn't getting out on any limb in tipping his hand for Truman. The President put him there and the President held the net. He didn't fall.

It is evident from this convention that Bob Hannegan is the real successor to Jim Farley, and he is due to become a stronger figure in Democratic Party affairs before he becomes a lesser one.

Press Comment on Truman Nomination

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH—The Roosevelt-haters in the Democratic Party, the poll-tax elements in the South, and other reactionary forces will take keen pleasure in Wallace's defeat. But their pleasure is mitigated by the fact that Harry Truman is far from being a reactionary. Meanwhile, we believe Henry Wallace, along with Wendell Willkie, ostracized as they are in party circles, can be of great benefit to the Nation in pursuing the ideas for which they were politically crucified. Both men will always have great and eager audiences. Perhaps they will have important official roles . . . in the winning of the war and the making of the peace.

RICHMOND, VA., TIMES-DISPATCH — While Senator Truman is a forthright supporter of the fourth term, and of the major policies of the President, he gives no evidence of wanting to take the country into more experimentation before the essential, permanent, and genuinely constructive gains already made are consolidated. His victory is a victory for the shaking down of the Federal machine.

NASHVILLE TENNESSEAN — Truman [is] an outstanding Democrat. It must go hard against the grain of the Democrats of Tennessee that the State should have been made to appear in a blue pout at the failure of the name of [Gov.] Prentice Cooper to cause a ripple. . . . Mr. Wallace has made a good Vice-President and has served his country notably. . . .

NEW YORK POST—We would have preferred Henry Wallace as the standard-bearer of liberalism in the Democratic Party. . . . It is true—and perhaps a mild indictment—that both of our major parties are dominated by political machines. But it is our glory that while we decry the machines of Chicago, we are confronted by the machine guns of Berlin.

NEW YORK SUN—It was a case of amateurs against professionals and, as usual, the amateurs took a trimming. . . . Actually, it [the Vice-Presidential contest] was between Sidney Hillman . . . on one side and the more or less old-line leaders of the Democratic Party on the other.

NEW YORK WORLD-TELEGRAM—Despite all the hocus pocus the President used to make the public believe that he was above partisan politics, . . . the Boss Politician picked the best available running mate for his campaign purpose. . . . He [Truman] is excellent for the Roosevelt purpose, which is to pacify as many of the warring Democratic factions as possible—some can't be.

BUFFALO (N. Y.) COURIER-EXPRESS—There are Democrats who might bolt Mr. Roosevelt for Mr. Dewey—and they are bitterly anti-Wallace Democrats. So Mr. Wallace is dropped (with a cool good-by kiss from Mr. Roosevelt) and Senator Truman, a Missouri Democrat in good standing, gets second place on the national ticket. Politics is politics, you know—and, brother, it's no parlor game.

ALBANY (N. Y.) KNICKERBOCKER NEWS—The Democratic convention that nominated Senator Truman . . . could have . . . done worse. . . . When the results of the convention are assayed . . . it will be seen the only things to be totaled up are the losses—that in the C. I. O. from ditching Wallace . . . and that in the South. . . . Mr. Roosevelt proceeded on the theory that he could dictate with impunity. Dictate he did, reducing the convention to a mere rubber-stamp function.

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